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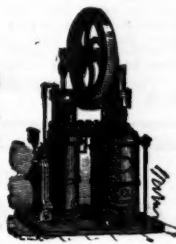
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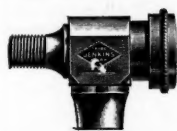
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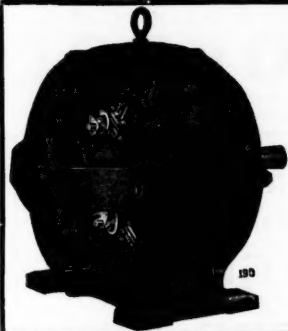


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TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

The enthusiasm developed by the visit of the American Battleship Fleet to Australia proved that the "Star-Spangled Banner" can be sung with splendid effect when there is the proper spirit and training behind it; at least, this is what Mr. Franklin Matthews says, and he ought to know something about it, for he was with the fleet as a trained writer and heard all the singing and other demonstrations that greeted Admiral Sperry's ships in the antipodes. In his newly published "Back to Hampton Roads" he speaks of how he was impressed by the magnificent singing of the American national anthem in Australia. "It thrilled me," he says, "to hear how the 'Star-Spangled Banner' was sung in Australia. At every official function, where it was possible to have a chorus, a large body of trained voices was heard, and the spirit and vim put into the American national air made one wish that we paid a little more attention to it in our own country." We note that the largest permanent chorus in the United States, if not in the world, the Choral Union, of New York, of which Dr. Frank Damrosch is the conductor, always sings the national hymn on any great occasion. Most of the members of this great chorus, numbering hundreds of voices, have been singing it for years, and when they render it, as they did at the great Hudson-Fulton celebration concert in Carnegie Hall, New York, a few days ago, one can form an idea of the majesty of the composition when sung by those who know it well and enter into the full spirit of the singing. However difficult the air may be, we should like to know how many times it is sung in the schools of the country. There is a regular form for raising the flag over the schoolhouses of the country, but it might not be out of place to suggest that the educators of the country try to see whether they cannot bring about the singing of the national anthem in the public schools regularly. Is it any wonder that so few adult Americans can sing their national hymn when in their school days they heard it only occasionally? Schools are opened in more than one place by the singing of commonplace songs, and the "Star-Spangled Banner" is kept on the musical shelf to be brought out and dusted off only now and then.

Speaking of the recognized position of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., as a total abstainer from the use of intoxicants and a sincere and devoted friend of temperance, in the Army and out of it, the Evening Press, of Grand Rapids, Mich., well says: "Under these circumstances General Grant's views relative to the Army canteen merit the consideration of temperance workers. Although he has officially reported that liquor creates more trouble in the Army, even in war time, than any other element, and that there is scarcely an instance requiring discipline which cannot be traced to drink of some kind, he earnestly favors the restoration of the Army canteen. Even if since the canteen was abolished there has not been more drinking, he says, 'the drinking is accompanied by much more evil consequences.' The men deprived of the light liquors of the canteen visit outside groggeries and fill themselves with bad liquor, enflaming them to a degree which results in fights and outbreaks. He favors the canteen as the lesser of two evils. These words coming from one who has had many years of experience in the Army and knows from personal observation the conditions which prevail, who is an enemy of liquor and by personal example as well as by precept teaches total abstinence, ought to have more influence with Congress than the urgings of the well intentioned but impractical reformers who seek to change habits fixed by years of practice by fiat or law. General Grant would, if he could, abolish drinking entirely, but realizes that existing condi-

tions must be recognized and dealt with and that human nature cannot be suddenly altered by an Army regulation."

An old subscriber sends us this friendly hint: "You have wasted five inches of valuable space on page 200 of the JOURNAL, which arrived to-day. I have served in Utah more than twelve of my twenty-nine years' service, and during the other years have kept in touch with Utah papers. No order of intelligence (neither high nor low) in an editor would have permitted the deliberate publication of such a mossback item as that credited to the Evening Telegraph, of Salt Lake City. The Army is fairly well known in Utah, and such an item will not injure its reputation among those who accidentally read it. A friend of mine has this motto pasted in his hat or thereabouts: 'Don't use your big harpoons on the little fishes.' This little minnow was not worth a tiny harpoonlet." Our correspondent is unquestionably right from his point of view, but this is not precisely the same as that of the editor. We do not suppose that the firemen of Chicago, when they started to put out their great fire, stopped to consider the importance of the old woman whose kicking cow caused the conflagration. A slander designed to injure the Army may go the rounds of the papers, even though the source from which it originated is insignificant, and it is for that reason that we take occasion at times to contradict stories prejudicial to the Army, without regard to the importance of the papers in which they first appear. Bacteria producing some of the most deadly diseases are so insignificant in size that they can hardly be detected with the most powerful microscope.

A view of the duty of Cavalry in actual conflict held by General Kuropatkin is that it should fight as stubbornly as infantry. In his second volume on the Manchurian War he says: "In my opinion the main reform that is necessary in the cavalry is to improve its training. Till it is educated to feel that it should fight as obstinately as infantry, the money expended on our mounted arm will be thrown away. If infantry can still continue fighting after losing fifty per cent. of its strength, cavalry should be able to do the same." In the four regiments of cavalry, on which fell the most difficult duty of obtaining information and opposing the leading units of Nogi's enveloping forces at the battle of Mukden, the loss in killed and wounded was only twenty-two men in nine days. "It is quite plain," he says, commenting on these figures, "that these units did not fight, but merely avoided the enemy, and it is equally plain that by avoiding battle the cavalry neither checked the enemy's movements nor got any information from him." Lack of capable commanders, General Kuropatkin believes, was the chief cause of the failure of that arm of the Russian forces. Some of the regimental commanders were very old; at fifty-five, he says, a man is too old to command a regiment. The post of cavalry brigadier should be improved and made a more important appointment. To it should be given the executive and administrative powers now wielded by divisional generals.

Students of the complex conditions in the Province of Moro, P.I., may not wholly disagree with the assertion of the Manila Times, in its issue of Sept. 14, that the short-term scheme for the governor of the province is "simply deadly" to the welfare of the country. "The period of service," it says, "should be at least four years and six years would be an infinitely more satisfactory term." Policies are not conceived and worked out over night, it maintains, and projects of improvements and public works of even a minor nature take a couple of years. Longer terms make for fixity, stability and continuity, and not to have them when they may be had is fatuous. Officers of the British army detailed to duty in India remain there for many years, and this perhaps accounts for the complete grasp which the English have been able to maintain on the country. However, the detailing of an army officer to a period of six years in a semi-savage country would be asking him to make a pretty large sacrifice. In the case of India there is no parallel, for there are great cities there and a high state of civilization. The difference between life in Zamboanga, Moro and Bombay will be readily understood by those who have been at the two places. The Times believes that Gen. J. J. Pershing, U.S.A., "is unquestionably one of the best men available for the post of governor. His health has been very poor for some time, and while it is promised that he will come to the Philippines next month, there seems to be some doubt that he is fully restored and in the condition for the arduous task."

One of the tributes that have been paid to the worth of Colonel Goethals, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, appears in one of Frederick Haskin's syndicate editorials, in which, in writing of accounting systems, he says: "When the Panama Canal was started no one knew with any degree of certainty what it was going to cost to complete it. But with the advent of Colonel Goethals this became one of the most serious questions they had to face. With that remarkable attention to detail that has characterized everything he has done, he started a new system of accounting. Through this the clerks can tell to the fraction of a cent the cost of each carload of debris removed. They can tell just what it costs to remove a yard of dirt with each shovel. In this way the laggard can be stirred to work and the faithful crew commended for its excellent results. This

accounting system is one of the most elaborate in the world, and the best accountants in America were interested in devising it. They had to make it so simple that its accuracy would be apparent, and yet so elaborate that it would cover every one of the hundreds of operations from the government of a town and the teaching of a school to the conducting of a grocery, the keeping of a restaurant, the operation of a steam shovel, the running of a railroad, and the management of a steamship line."

The monks of old tell with wonderment how the early missionaries crossed the seas in ships of stone. In such a craft St. Columba is said to have set out from Scotland or Ireland to evangelize Armorica, as they called the northwest of France. That such a thing might have been possible we must admit when we consider our present day ships of steel. And that the stone age for ships has come again we must believe from a reading of a recent number of Debats describing the successful efforts of the Italian engineer, Gabellini, in the construction for the Italian government of a vessel built of beton, a species of concrete used in submarine work. Gabellini made experiments extending over several years with small stone skiffs, and found them very buoyant and strong and easy to navigate. In the vessel he is now building the keel is of iron. Fastened obliquely from right to left are bent timbers, after the manner of a skeleton of a boat. Upon these timbers is fixed a kind of wire netting. This is covered with the beton, and then we have the hull equipped. There is no necessity, it appears, for the beton to be very thick. The vessel is then light and watertight. It is smooth and polished like marble, consequently parasites, either of fish or moss, are unable to attach themselves to the vessel, which, it is claimed, is more durable than if built of iron or wood. The decks and the bridge are constructed of this concrete without any carpentry to assist them. It is further claimed that the holds and cabins can be more capacious than in ordinary ships; there is no chance of fire and no leakage to be feared. At least, these are the claims of Signor Gabellini.

The English army, according to a London Military Mail interview, "is the only European army which ignores the use of dogs. If the German army were mobilized to-morrow they could put four million men in the field within a fortnight and four thousand ambulance sentry dogs. The dogs used by the German police would also be immediately mobilized with those in the army. The Moors understand the use of dogs in warfare pretty well. They have a cross between a deerhound and a mastiff. At night they would go down near the Spanish lines and put out their dogs to detect the enemy's sentries. When the dogs barked they were able to locate the sentries and fire on them. They also dressed up their dogs in their own turbans and chelabas, in which they would run up the mountains, and draw the Spanish fire. Sometimes they would send the dogs into the camps, and the Spaniards would rush out and fire upon the dogs, and the Moors would fire on the Spaniards. After a battleground has been gone over by the search parties, at the end of an engagement, the ambulance dogs are sent out to see if anyone has been overlooked. They work better at night than in the daytime, and have the additional advantage that they avoid the use of lanterns, which invariably draw the enemy's fire."

"Hypnotized by vastness of empire," is the happy phrase which Major Brevet W. D. Bird, D.S.O., of the British army, uses to describe the indifference of nations, possessed of large territory, to the necessity of military preparations in time of peace. In discussing the strategy of the Manchurian War he finds that the very greatness of Russia blinded her to her weaknesses. This view of Major Bird is recommended to those Americans who cannot understand the force of Washington's admonition to prepare for war in time of peace. "Living in the present, and disregarding future possibilities," Major Bird says, "Russia, in the period 1898-1904, was hypnotized by the vastness of her empire, and allowed her policy to outstrip her strategy. As a result she was obliged to accept defeat from a weaker nation, which, through foresight and sound organization, and with the help of judicious alliances, was able to beat her more powerful rival. Neither wealth, resources, numbers of population, nor even armed force, are therefore decisive factors in war. More important than these are foresight, preparation and organization."

In a pamphlet circulated in Germany, asking "Is the Krupp monopoly justified?" Herr H. von Perbandt, who has been much concerned with the development of field and other army guns, says that in 1896 Krupp was a strong opponent of the gun recoiling on the carriage, and that in view of this attitude he (Herr von Perbandt) went to the Erhardt firm with the object of inducing them to produce a gun of the type. It would appear, says the Armee-Zeitung, that before undertaking this development, Herr Heinrich Erhardt visited a number of gun factories on the Continent, including the Austrian Skodawerke, where he saw a quick-firing field gun ready for service. This gun was not adopted at the time in Austria, the authorities being somewhat servile imitators of what was being done in Germany. There the reconstruction of the "C 96" was recognized to be necessary, and it was ultimately converted under the name of "C 96 n.t.," at a cost given as \$25,000,000. The assumption or argument is that the Krupp monopoly was the cause of this outlay.

William H. Young, John B. Drew and Edward Pier-son, 10th Cav., Clifford H. Davis, 9th and 10th Cav., and George F. Wilson, 25th Inf., ex-members of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, have issued a circular in which they say: "Recognizing the universal esteem held for the lamented Lieut. Col. Charles G. Ayres, late of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, respectfully request, that in consideration of the valor and meritorious conduct displayed by this distinguished officer in the performance of his duty, as a gentleman and soldier, should receive suitable recognition at the hands of those whom he so valiantly commanded. His efforts toward creating and maintaining the discipline and loyalty conducive to the interests of the regiment and the U.S. Army were untiring. It is not necessary to recall the many daring exploits and acts of conspicuous gallantry displayed by this officer in his successful period, covering thirty-three years of continuous service in the U.S. Army, and while he commanded our brigade firing line in Cuba. That the brilliant achievements accomplished by his bravery and military bearing, gave confidence to those whom he commanded or came in contact with. The name of the 10th U.S. Cavalry carved under guidance of his hand, so deep, in the Halls of Fame, is linked fast with that of our former captain; therefore, we think that it is appropriate that the members of this regiment should bind the two together in erecting a suitable statue to stand against time, over his grave in Arlington, and link forever the names of soldier and regiment. All contributions are to be sent to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, 618 Fifth Avenue, New York City (for the account of the Lieut. Col. Charles G. Ayres, U.S.A., Memorial Fund). Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Brig. Gen. William H. Beck and Brig. Gen. W. S. Edgerly have kindly consented to act as the 'Advisory Board,' and will have charge of the expenditure of this fund."

"The distinction of being the oldest vessel in commission in the world," says International Marine Engineering, "undoubtedly falls to the little Danish sloop Constance. Although she does not look old or old-fashioned by any means, yet she was built in the year 1723. To-day she is still busy as a tramp between Danish ports, seldom failing to get her cargo of flour or lime, and carry it safely over the same Belts and sounds with which she has been familiar for 185 years. That this particular age is correct was stated by the Danish Bureau of Shipping only a short time ago. Until recently she figured in the official lists without any age at all, but by looking over the archives very carefully the bureau could follow her way through the lists under various names down to the very year in which she was built. Of course, every stick in the hull has not been kept intact, as, for instance, in 1868, she was given a thorough overhaul, during which her stern was altered and lengthened by about five feet, but still the greater part of her hull remains from that old time. Her present owner claims that to-day she is in better sailing condition than when he bought her in 1889, as he has spent some \$700 (£144) on a new rig, and other renewals. Anyone, however, who has dealt with old-time products in shipbuilding well knows the excellent kind of oak and other materials commonly used; how gloriously it bears its age, and how hard it is, even for the teeth of time to destroy it. As a matter of curiosity, it might be mentioned that under the Danish flag there are plying thirty-two sailing vessels built before 1825, and of these seven were built before 1800. One of them, the schooner Vigilant, was built in Baltimore in the year 1790, and has ever since been in service between the Danish Antilles. During the war between Denmark and Britain, 1807-1814, she fought victoriously as a privateer against the Englishman."

With that prescience for which poets have long been noted, Goethe "dipped into the future," beyond what human eye could see, saw the Isthmian ditch completed, and the wonder that would be. Eckermann, editor of Goethe's works and private secretary of the German poet, in one of his works, under date of February, 1827, gives an account of a talk with Goethe in which the poet predicted that the cutting of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama would result in "countless good both to the civilized and uncivilized world." "It would cause me wonder," he said, "if the United States should allow the opportunity of taking such a work into its own hands to escape it. One can well foresee that this young empire, which is rapidly conquering the West, will within the next thirty or forty years have taken possession of and populated the vast territory on the far side of the Rocky Mountains. Along this great Pacific coast important commercial cities will grow up and through them the trade of the United States and with China and Asia will pass. Then it will be absolutely necessary for faster communication between the east and west coasts of America than the long, uncomfortable and expensive trip around the Horn, not only for merchant ships, but for war vessels as well. I repeat, therefore, that it will be absolutely essential for the United States to make a passage from the Gulf to the Pacific Ocean, and I am certain that country will do it." Goethe also predicted the building of a canal connecting the Danube and the Rhine rivers and the Suez canal, both prophecies having come true. The remarkable thing is that the poet could foresee the westward march of the United States, the taking over of the Californias from Mexico, and the development of the large trade with the Orient.

As one reads the hazy troubles of the hero and the friends who rallied so nobly to his defense, one can well believe the statement of the publishers, W. A. Wilde Company, Boston and Chicago, that "Ralph Osborn, Midshipman at Annapolis," is the best of the books written by the author, Lieut. Comdr. Edward L. Beach, U.S.N., for boys on naval life. We imagine that few of the older officers of the Navy will be able to read the chapters dealing with the broken and restored friendships at the time of the dismissal for hazing without feeling a blur of moisture over their eyes. The young man was pursued by vindictive enemies from the time he entered the Academy, but the identifying and the punishment of these scoundrels are deferred until the closing pages of the book. Those outside the Service would learn a lesson as to the high sense of honor that prevails among the midshipmen from reading of the trials of the hero, and his refusal to save himself from inevitable disgrace by questionable methods, though they seemed sure of success. The work is a picture of life

at the Naval Academy in these times, and if it could be on the center table of every home in the land could not fail to bring a high class of recruits to the Academy from the youths of the nation, and to correct many erroneous opinions of the grown-ups in civil life regarding the life and duties of embryo naval officers.

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission report that no land has been acquired since the date of the last report, save for road purposes. The total area now acquired is about 6,876.95 acres, at a cost of \$314,990, an average cost of \$45.80 per acre. This includes 789 acres in the Fort Oglethorpe Reservation, but does not include the acreage in the road from Stevens Gap to Crawfish Springs, nor the acreage of the road from the foot of Lookout Mountain to Rossville Gap, both of which roads are now under construction. The Army maneuvers, participated in by troops of the Regular Army and the Militia of the states of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, were held during the months of July and August, 1908, without the slightest injury to the park, although quite extensive preparations were made and structures built in connection with the camp sanitation and the comfort of the troops encamped. These were all removed and their locations carefully and thoroughly obliterated, and, with the perfect and effective discipline that was maintained among the troops and the perfect harmony existing between the commanding officer and the park officials, no damage was done. The receipts for the year were \$120,134.14, and the expenditures \$79,539.95, leaving a balance of \$40,603.19.

Additional facts concerning the publication of Haskell's "Gettysburg," referred to in our issues for Oct. 2 and 9, are contained in a letter to us from Brig. Gen. C. B. Dougherty, N.G.Pa., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., under date of Sept. 25, as follows: "Col. John P. Nicholson has stated to me that Lieutenant Haskell's manuscript was turned over to him by Major Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, who had received it from either a brother or the widow of Colonel Haskell, with the injunction from General Hancock that it was so valuable historically that it should be published. Colonel Nicholson took upon himself the publication of the manuscript entire, and issued a small edition of fifty copies, in which there appeared the full and complete text as it was written by Lieutenant Haskell, giving all the strictures and criticisms upon General Sickles, as well as some personal matters on the domestic affairs of the Haskell family; in other words, the manuscript and letters of Lieutenant Haskell to his brother were published by Colonel Nicholson ad litteram. One of the copies of the small edition of Colonel Nicholson was in the possession of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and was there unearthed by someone connected with Dartmouth College, and published as a part of the history of the class, of 1854."

It would appear that they are just beginning to learn at Panama the value of the rock-breaking apparatus, to whose successful operation on the Manchester ship canal and elsewhere we called attention so long ago. From the Canal Record we learn that the "rock breaker" Vulcan began active operations on Saturday, Aug. 21. The mode of operation is described as "in a measure similar to that of a pile-driver, except the lift of the ram is usually not more than from four to six feet from the bottom. One complete operation occupies but fifteen seconds when the machinery is working steadily. The area of rock broken while the barge is in one location is a circular space about five feet in diameter. The ram crushes the rock to a depth of three feet, and when the area is completed, a dredge will clean out the loose material, after which the process will be repeated until the required depth is reached. The breaker is now working in about thirty feet of water at low tide, crushing rock which is mostly hard trap, with here and there a softer streak. The barge is manned by seven men, three white operators, and four colored employees, and the work at present is carried on in the daytime only."

A new explosive, the invention of a Britisher, which is said to possess possibilities of revolutionizing the blasting work in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal, has been tested on the Isthmus of Panama recently, and as a result the Panama Canal Commission ordered twenty tons of it for trial. The tests, according to Consul Guyant, showed that it is impossible to explode the compound by ordinary means. It was hammered with a sledge, shot into with a rifle, burned, and ordinary dynamite detonators were exploded in it both by fuse and by electricity, but the compound was inert. Not until a special detonator was inserted could the substance be exploded; but then in a few charges that were set off it showed itself more powerful than dynamite. It can only be set off by heating a small platinum wire just inside the open end by an electric spark or fuse. The new explosive is composed of perchlorate of ammonia, nitrate of soda and several other ingredients, such as paraffin, for water-proofing, etc. It is claimed that it is 50 per cent. stronger than the 66 per cent. grade of dynamite, and that the cost of manufacturing will be more than \$20 per ton cheaper.

The American school system in the Philippines is having its effect upon other countries in the Orient. In Java the Dutch government is preparing to establish ten thousand schools like the American barrio schools in the Philippines, in addition to those already in operation. Dr. Barrows, director of education in the Philippines, on his recent return to Manila from Java, expressed admiration of the manner in which the Dutch are educating the natives. The Dutch have decided that nothing more can be done for the natives until they are educated. The Governor General of Java is a soldier, and he is seeing to it that the system of education is worked out in the thorough way characteristic of the Army. He has held his post in Java for a generation because of his great success in handling the natives, and has kept himself well informed of the progress made by the Americans in the administration of the Philippine Islands. Java is one of the richest, most productive and densely populated countries in the world, the total population being nearly thirty millions, or 600 to the

square mile. Its area is fifty thousand square miles, about the size of New York state.

The Bluejacket thinks that the workshop on board ship has received too little consideration from the designers of fighting ships. It is placed in some ships where there is not proper room or access, with poor light, and invariably equipped with second-rate or obsolete machines, although, it maintains, one of the most important necessities of a battleship is a well-equipped foundry and trained molder and blacksmiths to take care of the broken or worn-out small parts. There is not a fully equipped miller on any ship, though enough cannot be said in favor of milling machines on board. Most millers are without back gears, the working capacity of the machine being lowered twenty-five per cent. Belt-driven machinery, which is the rule on warships, is objected to as compelling stooping and creating much dirt. Each machine should be driven independently by a small motor, which would save the ten per cent. loss of time caused on every heavy stock job by the slipping and breaking of belts. There is no reason, says the critic, why every battleship should not be wholly self-sustaining outside of serious accidents.

In an address before the Aero Club, of New York, Lyttleton Fox called attention to the fact that we are still subject to the old Roman law which gives to the owner of land absolute ownership also of the air above it, so that a man in a flying machine has no rights that a man with a plow is bound to respect. It is a problem that bristles with novelty, says Mr. Fox. In the event of pedestrians being hit by ginger pop bottles dropped by the passing aviator or by other objects, including the aviator himself, the man below would have redress at law. Mr. Fox believes the Aero Club should make up a case to bring the question of the rights of the aviator before the courts for settlement. A discussion that followed the address resulted in the conclusion that the air should be considered a highway, and there was preliminary talk concerning an attempt at legislative enactment. But what will the poor pedestrian do when he is driven off from the earth by automobiles and bombarded from above by flyers through the air? His final monopoly of six feet of earth will be his only secure possession.

The Horseshoers' Journal believes that, under the influence of the increased pay and the school for farriers and blacksmiths at Fort Riley, Kas., Army shoeing of to-day will compare favorably with that in civil life. A young man who enters the Army now as a blacksmith gets a good theoretical education at the expense of the Government, in addition to the practical. Furthermore, he has the advantage over his brother blacksmith in civil life of seeing some of our island possessions without expense to himself. Though the pay could be more, the horseshoer is not badly treated as compensation goes. He receives \$21 a month for the first three years, and this is raised \$3 a month for every succeeding three years. Besides, if a man is the first horseshoer in his troop or battery, he gets \$9 a month extra. The advice of the Horseshoers' Journal to the young smith is to go into the Army for a few years and see and learn at Government expense, as it "will surely make a man out of him."

Apropos of the recent destruction of the French Army airship, the République, it is worth while to recall that Germany holds the record both for the best control of a large dirigible balloon (the Zeppelin craft) and for the greatest height ever attained by a balloon. The latter record was made by Messrs. Berson and Suring, who ascended from Charlottenburg, near Berlin, on July 31, 1901, in a balloon of nearly 300,000 cubic feet capacity, partly filled with hydrogen gas, and reached a height of 34,450 feet. Statements have appeared in the press to the effect that Sig. Placenza and Lieutenant Mina, in an ascension from Milan, Italy, on Aug. 10, 1909, attained an elevation of 38,700 feet, but the aeronauts themselves, in a letter published in a French aero journal, give the height as only 30,180 feet. Their cotton balloon held only 80,500 cubic feet and contained illuminating gas, hence their achievement was remarkable.

In a story by Lillian Bell, in Munsey's Magazine, appears the following, the colonel named being described as commandant of cadets at the Military Academy: "Colonel Mockridge was a big man, with a big, booming laugh. He dearly loved to tell the story of how his wife once engaged a negro cook, who had such trouble with the name 'Mockridge' that Mrs. Mockridge finally said: 'Well, never mind the name! When you get to West Point just ask anybody to show you where we live. Ask for the commandant's house. You can remember that, can't you?' 'Is dat what you-all lives?' she answered scornfully. 'Den you needn't trouble me wid no mo' instructions, 'cause I ain't a coming! I wouldn't wuk for nobody what lived in a common dance-house! I've got mo' self-respect!'"

The November number of the *Journal, Military Service Institution of the United States*, contains the following: "The Japanese Forces of 1909," by General de Negrier (translated by Colonel Heistand); "Campaigning in Florida in 1855," by General Webb (illustrated by the author); "The Regular Army in the Civil War, Part II., The Cavalry," by Major White; "The Army of Morocco," by Lieutenant Herman; "The Oregon War of 1855," by General Abbot; "The Barcelona Riots," a profusely illustrated account by General Reed; the concluding chapter of Pierre Baudin's essay on "Preparation for Military Service," together with timely "Comments" and "Reprints."

It is asserted that the record for speed in aeronautics is still held by Prof. T. S. C. Lowe, now head of the Lowe Conservatory, near Pasadena, Cal., who ascended in a balloon at Cincinnati at 3:30 a.m. on April 20, 1861, and at 12:30 p.m. of the same day landed at Pearisburg, S.C. Only in the air nine hours, it is said, Professor Lowe covered an air line distance of five hundred miles, not including several hundred miles additional, caused by his balloon being caught in an air current and carried over Virginia, thence to the South Carolina sea coast before reaching his landing place.

REAR ADMIRAL HENRY ERBEN, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U.S.N., retired, a gallant officer of the old school, with a wide and brilliant record of service, died at his home at 130 East Forty-fourth street, New York city, Oct. 23, 1909, in his seventy-seventh year. His death was due to gradual physical breakdown.

He was an immensely popular officer both at home and abroad, and his genial disposition made him hosts of friends everywhere. He served in the old wooden vessels of both sail and steam, in the early monitors, and on the modern warships, and few officers have had a wider range of experience.

Admiral Erben was born in New York city, and was appointed a midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy June 17, 1848. His first service was aboard the fifty-gun frigate *St. Lawrence*, from July, 1848, to 1853. He was ordered to the Coast Survey schooner *Crawford* in 1854, and a little more than a year later joined the frigate *Potomac*, of the North Atlantic Squadron, but while serving there he was commissioned master and ordered aboard the filibuster bark *Amelia* in November, 1855. She lay at Port au Prince, Haiti, and was ordered to New York. A West Indian hurricane struck the *Amelia* shortly after she left Haiti. For seventy days she wallowed in enormous seas; water and provisions gave out, her masts were carried away. She reached Cape St. Thomas a wreck.

After serving in the *Supply*, he was next engaged in bringing camels from Egypt to Texas in 1856 for the War Department. He was on the *Vixen* in 1857 when she was engaged in taking deep sea soundings for the Atlantic cable. In 1859 he served in the *Mississippi* on the China Station, and returned home with the Chinese treaty.

In January, 1861, when a lieutenant on the *Supply* at the Pensacola Navy Yard, Admiral Erben was surrounded by officers who were plotting to betray that important post into the hands of the Confederates, doing all they could by their personal influence, by hindering, by obstructing and refusing to obey orders, to gain time for the Confederates to gather and take possession of the navy yard and its supplies of guns and ammunition.

"His energy, courage and outspoken loyalty," as Admiral Jonett reported, "were so marked as to attract universal attention. Such steadfastness and bravely outspoken sentiments at that time were of equal value to a battle won, and gave courage to the Government's cause."

Commander Farrand, who was at that time captain of the *Pensacola* Yard, resigned on Jan. 21, 1861, and joined the Confederates, but before parting from Erben he uttered a full meaning oath and threatened him with every sort of vengeance. Erben responded: "D— you! I'll yet see you hung as a traitor, and would not hesitate to do the job myself." Farrand at once clinched with Erben, and both rolled down the steps of the commander's house, each pummeling the other with his fists. Erben started to blow up the powder magazine outside of the yard, but Farrand and his other sympathizers outnumbered him and thwarted his attempts, and it fell into the hands of the rebels. Erben did, however, with a small boat's crew of volunteers, succeed in destroying the powder magazine at the battery at Fort McRae and in spiking the guns there just before the rebels captured it. He then made his way North and joined the *Release* at New York, and went South in her to Fort Pickens.

It was Lieutenant Erben who begged to make the effort to get the ironclads *Chimo* and *Tunxis* down the sounds of North Carolina, where he would probably have destroyed the rebel ram *Albemarle*, which honor fell to Lieut. William B. Cushing afterward and in another way.

He served on the *Huntsville* on blockade duty along the Gulf coast. She engaged Confederate gunboats and batteries on Ship Island. For two hours she was under a severe cannonade, and Lieutenant Erben's behavior won him commendation. Shortly after that the *Huntsville* engaged the gunboat *Florida* off Mobile.

Then came the running of the *Mississippi* batteries, in 1862, when he joined the *Mississippi* Fleet, commanding at the siege and bombardment of Fort Pillow the ironclad *St. Louis*, participating in the fight with the Confederate rams, and during the siege of Vicksburg piloting the *Sumter* through the terrific fire of the Confederate batteries, with the rest of Farragut's vessels.

He was at the battle of Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 6, 1862, and the destruction of the rebel ram *Arkansas*, the next day.

He was promoted lieutenant commander July 16, 1862, and joined the naval howitzer battery under General McClellan. In that service he fought through the Antietam campaign, and in October, 1862, as executive officer on the monitor *Patapasco*, joined in the attack on Fort McAllister and the forts below Charleston. He was on the *Niagara* on special service from April, 1863, to May, 1864, and next was in command of the monitors *Chimo* and *Tunxis*. Later on, commanding the *Panola*, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, he captured the armed schooner *Dale* under the batteries of Matagorda, Tex. He destroyed the boats of the torpedo station, and also the station completely. He engaged with the batteries at Galveston, in attempting, with the *Princess Royal*, the destruction of the blockade runner *Let Her Be*. With the declaration of peace he came to the New York Navy Yard on duty, but was soon afloat again, commanding several vessels in turn, till in 1869 he was made commander and detailed to ordnance duty. The next event of importance in his life came as captain, with the command of the *Pensacola*, which he took in 1882 on a voyage around the world. He became commodore in 1892, and then in 1893 he took command of the *European* Station, with the *Chicago* as flagship. He was made rear admiral July 31, 1894, and, returning to New York in September, was retired, having reached the age limit.

Admiral Erben was a member of the University, St. Nicholas and New York Yacht clubs. He was always in demand as an after-dinner speaker, not solely for the stories he could tell so well, but also because of the straightforward, uncompromising manner he had of giving his views. He left a widow, a son, Herman F. Erben, of Schenectady, N.Y.; a daughter, Mrs. Adele Diellard, and two grandchildren. His friends are found everywhere in this country and outside of it.

Funeral services for Rear Admiral were held in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, on Oct. 25, many prominent officers and others being present.

Two companies of seamen from the battleship *Ohio*, under command of Lieutenant Watts, acted as escort.

The funeral party was met by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, vicar of the chapel, and the Rev. Dr. William T. Crocker, rector of the Protestant Episcopal

Church of the Epiphany. The pallbearers were Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Rear Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, Capt. Joseph B. Murdock and Comdr. James D. J. Kelley, U.S.N.; Gen. Anson G. McCook, representing the M.O.L.L.U.S.; William C. Church; A. Noel Blakeman and George de Forest Barton, formerly acting paymasters in the U.S. Navy; Charles H. Marshall, Park Benjamin, George B. Bonney and James T. Paulding.

After the services the coffin was borne to Trinity Cemetery, at Broadway and 155th street, and taken to the family vault by a detail of sailors from the *Ohio*. The committal service was read by the Rev. Dr. Crocker, after which the customary three volleys were fired by a detachment of U.S. Marines and "taps" were sounded.

Admiral Erben will live long in the memory of many who might otherwise forget him, as the coiner of the phrase, "The man behind the gun."

It was upon his last cruise in command of the *European* Squadron that the incident occurred which the Admiral used to tell most delightfully.

"Captain Mahan at Portsmouth," he said, "brought to me in my cabin a personal invitation to him from H.R.H. the Duke of York to a banquet on shore a day or two afterward. This invitation was simply a deserved compliment to Captain Mahan's writings, but, of course, it was strictly contrary to naval etiquette, and Captain Mahan was troubled."

"He said, 'Admiral, what shall I do about this?' and I replied, 'Leave it with me, I'll answer it.' And I answered it something in this wise:

"Rear Admiral Erben, U.S.N., presents his compliments to H.R.H. the Duke of York, and begs to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to his flag captain, Captain Mahan. Rear Admiral Erben regrets to state that Captain Mahan is on the sick list."

"Well, sir," said the Admiral, "my boat had hardly time to get ashore with that message when another boat came off from shore with an invitation for me to this banquet, quite in correct form, and I answered something like this:

"Rear Admiral Erben, U.S.N., presents his compliments to H.R.H. the Duke of York and accepts with pleasure H.R.H.'s invitation to a dinner on the instant. P.S.—Rear Admiral Erben informs H.R.H. the Duke of York that for this occasion he has taken Captain Mahan off the sick list."

"And then," added the Admiral, "we went ashore to that dinner. It was the dulldest dinner you ever saw. Captain Mahan made a speech about 'Sea Power in History,' and some British scientist made a speech about the increasing penetrative power of projectiles, and some other British scientist made a speech about the increased resisting force of armor, and we all grew weary. And then they called on me, and I got up and said that these discussions we had been having were most scientific and interesting."

"But," I said, "gentlemen, depend upon it, the thing which will win sea fights in the future is the same thing which has won sea fights in the past, and that is simply the man behind the gun."

"Well, you have no idea how those men turned loose. I began to be afraid I had made some kind of break. You know you never can tell how it is with an Englishman. But when I read in the *London Times*'s report of the dinner that the American Admiral had made the 'hit of the evening' I began to be reassured."

After Erben's retirement President McKinley offered him the command of the *Patrol Fleet* on the Atlantic coast at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, and Mayor Strong, of New York, was very anxious to have him accept a commissionership.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U.S.A.

The death of Gen. Oliver Otis Howard closes the record of the commanders of Northern Armies during the Civil War. General Howard was apparently in his usual good health until his return, Oct. 26, from delivering in Canada his lecture on Abraham Lincoln. In the afternoon he called for the service of a physician, who advised him to remain quietly at home. In the evening, while sitting in his chair at his house in Burlington, Vt., he was attacked by heart disease and died before a physician could reach him.

When his father died, young Howard, whose family fortune was at a low ebb, was taken in charge by an uncle near the little town of Leeds, in Kennebec county, Me., where he was born Nov. 8, 1830, the eldest of three children. He entered Bowdoin College at the age of sixteen, and was graduated with honor in 1850. He used to say that he became a soldier by mere accident. He had been hesitating between the law and the ministry, and on graduation from Bowdoin chose the latter. Just at that time the uncle obtained an appointment to West Point for his own son. The son proved too narrow chested, so the uncle asked his nephew to go in the son's place. The young man needed the money that the West Point course offered at once, and he accepted. He entered the Military Academy, and was graduated fourth in the class of 1854 and appointed a brevet second lieutenant and assigned to the Ordnance Department. Of those in his class but six are now alive, on the retired list of the Army. They are Brig. Gens. Henry L. Abbot, Henry W. Closson, Judson D. Bingham, Michael R. Morgan, Loomis L. Langdon and Charles G. Sawtelle. After some service in the Ordnance Department in Texas and Florida, Howard was promoted to first lieutenant July, 1857, and the next September appointed acting assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, a place he held till the Civil War broke out. He then resigned at once, and in June, 1861, was commissioned as colonel of the 3d Maine Volunteers, the first three-year regiment that left that state. His gallantry at the first Battle of Bull Run, where he was senior colonel, won him the rank of brigadier general of Volunteers, Sept. 3, 1861, and he was placed in command of a brigade in General Casey's provisional division, which was then entrusted with the defense of Washington. In December of that year he was transferred to General Sumner's command and placed at the head of the First Brigade of the First Division of the Second Army Corps.

The next year, at Fair Oaks, General Howard was twice wounded in his right arm. After the amputation of his arm he took two months' sick leave, but spent it urging his old neighbors to join the Army. He returned to the front in time to lead a brigade of French's division at the second battle of Bull Run. At Antietam General Howard succeeded to the command of the division when General Sedgwick was wounded. In the disastrous charge at Fredericksburg his brigade lost one thousand men.

During the winter of 1862 and 1863 he held command of the Second Division of the Second Corps, and on

Nov. 29, 1862, he was promoted to major general of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of the 11th Corps, relieving General Sigel. The command was badly disorganized, and before he had an opportunity to get it into condition again it fell to his lot to meet the first rebel attack at Chancellorsville. In spite of the criticisms upon the conduct of his troops on that occasion, President Lincoln did not lose confidence in him, and refused to make a change of commanders, though it was urged in some quarters.

At Gettysburg General Howard with his command held Cemetery Hill against the final charge of the Confederates, and for his services received an autograph letter of praise from President Lincoln and a vote of thanks from Congress. As General Hancock was wounded in this battle, the command of the 2d Corps was given to General Howard. General Lee later sent a part of his forces to the relief of General Bragg, who was investing Chattanooga. Accordingly, the 11th and 12th Army Corps, under General Hooker, were ordered to the Southwest.

At Chattanooga General Howard came under the command of General Grant, who had just taken command of the Division of the Mississippi, and there, too, General Howard laid the foundation of his future intimacy with General Sherman. It was General Howard's Cavalry that played an important part in the victory at Missionary Ridge. In Sherman's march to the relief of Burnside, at Knoxville, Howard also performed conspicuous service, as well as during the march on Atlanta and the siege of that place.

It was at the attack on Atlanta that General Howard won command of an army. General McPherson was killed there, and, at Sherman's request, Howard received his command, the Army of the Tennessee, greatly to the disappointment of Gen. John A. Logan and his friends. General Howard led the right wing of Sherman's army in the famous "march to the sea," and took part in the final arrangements for the capture of Savannah.

Early in February, 1865, the march through the Carolinas was begun, and again Howard led the right wing and met and defeated Johnston's army. Then came the news of the surrender of Lee and the end of the war.

General Howard's commission as brigadier general in the Regular Army is dated Dec. 21, 1864. His commission as a brevet major general dates March 13, 1865. At the suggestion of President Lincoln, Congress placed General Howard in charge of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands. That position he held till 1872, when the bureau was abolished.

In 1867 the General became trustee of Howard University, in Washington, an institution named after him. He was one of the founders of the institution, and from 1869 to 1873 was its president. He was made a special commissioner to the Indians in 1872, and spent eight months in New Mexico and Arizona. For several years he was in command of the Department of Columbia. From Jan. 21, 1881, to Sept. 1, 1882, he was in command of the Department of West Point and Superintendent of the Military Academy.

It was in 1877, while General Howard was in command of the Department of the Columbia, that the Nez Perce campaign and the Bannock war took place. He was promoted to major general March 19, 1866, and retired in 1894, after commanding the Divisions of the Pacific and the Atlantic.

One of the General's biographers, in speaking of his democratic ways, said:

"General Howard will long be remembered both by those who were with him in campaigns and by those who have encountered him under more peaceful circumstances as one of the most accessible officers in the Service. He took his stand on this question while still a cadet at West Point in a paper in which he discussed the relative advantages of the martinet system as contrasted with the paternal attitude. Young Howard insisted that a practice of the latter policy was certain to secure the most satisfactory results, and his practice in later life conformed as strictly to that as it did uniformly to his other convictions."

General Howard received the degree of A.M. from Bowdoin College in 1853. Colby College, Me., made him an LL.D. in 1865; in the same year the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Shurtleff College, Ill., and in 1865 a third LL.D. came for the General from the Gettysburg Theological Seminary. The French government made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1884, and he received other degrees and decorations in recognition of work done in the field of literature and science. But there was a title higher in the estimation of General Howard than either military hero or author, and he preferred to be known as a working Christian. Referring to General Howard, General Sherman once wrote to General Grant: "I find a polished and Christian gentleman, exhibiting the highest and most chivalrous traits of character." To the man who was known all his life as "The Christian Soldier," there could have been no higher praise.

He leaves a wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Ann Waite, whom he married in 1855, four sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Guy, was killed in action in the Philippines ten years ago.

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.

The regular annual meeting of the Aztec Club of 1847 was held at the University Club, New York city, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1909, at four o'clock p.m. In the absence of the president and the vice-president of the club the chair was occupied by Dr. John W. Brannan, ex-president. The report of the secretary, Mr. William M. Sweeney, showed that there were 225 living members, of whom sixteen were commissioned officers in the Mexican War. Since the last annual meeting seven deaths had been reported, viz., Mr. H. K. Vialé, Gen. M. D. L. Simpson, U.S.A., Gen. M. C. Butler, U.S.V., Col. Jacob A. Augur, U.S.A., Mr. Thomas S. Leoser, Mr. Benjamin L. M. Tower and Col. Charles G. Ayres, U.S.A. The following gentlemen were elected to membership of the club: Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., U.S.A.; Mr. Charles Loring, jr., Lieut. Paul A. Larned, 6th Inf., U.S.A., and Mr. James Caldwell Morris. On the election of officers for the year 1909-1910 the following gentlemen were chosen: Vice-President, Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N. (the former vice-president, Gen. S. B. Buckner, succeeding to the presidency); secretary, Mr. William M. Sweeney; treasurer, William Turnbull.

At the banquet, the same evening at eight o'clock, commemorating the sixty-second anniversary of the institution of the club in the City of Mexico, the following members were at the board: Dr. John W. Brannan, Capt. N. S. Jarvis, U.S.A., Mr. Charles Loring, Mr. Charles Loring, jr., Mr. R. K. Safford, Dr. William M. Polk, Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman, Mr. Augustus P.

Barnard, Mr. William M. Sweeny, Mr. William Turnbull, Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U.S.N., Mr. James M. Henry, Col. James M. Morgan, Mr. Macrae Sykes, Mr. Edward H. Floyd-Jones, Mr. Guy King, Dr. Theodoros Bailey, Mr. Loyall Farragut, Mr. H. F. J. Porter, Mr. Clarence H. Eagle and Dr. E. H. Peaslee.

Dr. Polk, in his felicitous manner, acted as toastmaster and introduced the speakers of the evening. Capt. Francis M. Gibson, U.S.A., responded to "The Army," and Admiral Emory to "The Navy"; William C. Church, who has been the guest of the club at various times in past years, responded to the toast, "General Scott," and Col. James M. Morgan to "General Taylor." Mr. Loyall Farragut (whose father's portrait, Admiral Farragut's, adorned the menu) and Mr. P. T. Sherman also spoke, and H. F. J. Porter, who recited, in a very effective manner, the stirring poem, "Buena Vista." The next meeting of the club will be held in Washington, D.C., Oct. 13, 1910, when a large attendance is expected.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. W. H. CARTER.

In his annual report Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Luzon, P.I., commenting upon the absence of line officers from their commands, says: "The percentage of absent line officers continues at a figure so large as to jeopardize the efficiency of the regiments. The last regiment to arrive in the department, the 12th Cavalry, has but two majors and five captains, out of fifteen, for duty. Generally speaking, the condition of the troops in the department is all that could be desired. Their appearance and degree of training indicate fitness for any and all service. For the regiments stationed in and about Manila departures should be arranged to make a longer interval between the relief of the regiments in order that a knowledge of local conditions may be communicated from outgoing to incoming garrisons. Frequent changes in the officers in charge of staff departments prevent the heads of staff departments from acquiring a sufficient personal knowledge of affairs to make authoritative recommendations."

General Carter strongly recommends the adoption of the three-unit battalion system, saying that "three companies of 300 men are about all that one man can readily command with the voice," and that "for simplicity and rapidity of movement under battle conditions the three-unit battalion commends itself as a war organization." A strong plea is made for keeping up the strength of organizations serving in the Philippines. "Our small Regular Army needs to have all its regiments on a business basis at all times for service in the Philippines."

The Chief Surgeon of the department recommends that new hospital buildings are required at most of the posts, and that these edifices at Fort McKinley and Camp Stotsenburg are entirely inadequate for the purpose. The Chief Quartermaster advises that future buildings be constructed of re-enforced concrete; the extra cost of about fifty per cent. would be more than made up in the course of a few years by the saving on cost of repairs. The Chief Commissary recommends that ice and cold storage plants be transferred from the supervision of the quartermaster's department to the subsistence department.

The Cuartel de España is entirely too small to accommodate the two battalions of Infantry stationed there, and it is recommended that that place and "the Engineer Building, now occupied by the Army and Navy Club, be declared a military reservation, and that the Engineer Building be assigned as officers' quarters for the troops at Cuartel de España and other officers for whom public quarters may not be available elsewhere." The Signal Corps company now in quarters next to the Estado Mayor should be moved out to Fort McKinley, to make room for another regiment of Infantry, which will arrive and be stationed there within the next two years.

General Carter says: "The questionable sentiment which puts the horse or mule to death rather than that he shall share in the burden of restoring these islands to their former state of agricultural prosperity, does not appeal to me as a well-balanced proposition." He has given orders that all condemned public animals not desired by the civil government shall be disposed of under Par. 1081, A.R., which provides for destruction only "on account of old age, when to sell them for work in the hands of irresponsible persons would be cruel and cause suffering to the animals."

General Carter says: "If it may be brought about that all honorably discharged soldiers of excellent character may be employed in a civil capacity as clerks, storekeepers, teamsters and like positions under the War Department, without civil service examination, we will establish an incentive of far-reaching consequence."

General Carter goes somewhat fully into the question of the Philippine Scouts. Their condition as to drill, dress and manner of living makes the word scout a misnomer. The main object of their existence as a part of the Army must be kept in sight. Ability to take the field with a minimum equipment and to live on native food is essential to scout efficiency. No higher organization than that of the battalion should be considered for the scouts. The double-time allowance to American soldiers was authorized by Congress because service in the tropics was regarded as an exceptional hardship. The Filipino scout has no such claim, and if G.O. No. 140, W.D., 1908, be justly subject to an interpretation authorizing this allowance for the scouts, its amendment is recommended. The services rendered by the Philippines Constabulary have been arduous and worthy, and it would be a questionable discrimination between them and the scouts to embrace the latter in the retirement laws of the Regular Army. The law for their organization was designed so that they could be discontinued at any time when their services were no longer needed. General Carter appears to think that the time for their discontinuance has arrived, as the indefinite continuance of two distinct bodies of native troops, for the same purpose, is not good policy, nor is it necessary. One should be gradually eliminated, and there is no possible question that the body remaining should be under the pay and control of the civil government. The scouts cost about twice as much as the constabulary. The scout receives less pay than the American soldier, but otherwise costs nearly as much, and if the appeals of scout officers be listened to the difference in cost would soon disappear. There can be no question that to expand the constabulary and reduce the scouts will strengthen the control of the civil government; that to eliminate the scouts will make service in the constabulary more attractive; that to fill up the Regular Army as the scouts are reduced will give a more perfectly dependable force for all kinds of service, costing but little more than scouts. This arrangement would gradually transfer the cost of maintaining the scouts from the fixed charges of the Army to the civil government of the Philippine Islands, but in a greatly modified form, be-

cause of the less cost of the constabulary in every way. The constabulary live as natives do; nearly everything the scout draws is transported from the United States. As soon as the civil government is in a position to handle the situation with the constabulary it is recommended that the companies of scouts be discontinued, and that those men not accepting service in the constabulary be discharged from the Service. Employment of individual scouts for real scout service, not in the ranks of regular organizations, should be authorized whenever necessary to work on cases not so readily handled by Regulars. If a body of Filipino soldiers is ever organized into colonial regiments, the plan followed by England in India should be adopted. This would admit of the appointment of native officers except to the positions of field and staff officers.

JAPANESE INFANTRY TRAINING.

The Journal of the Royal United Service Institution for September publishes "Lessons of the Russo-Japanese War Applied to the Training of Infantry," condensed and translated from the Japanese." Following are some extracts from this article:

The soldier must be taught that to fulfil his duty properly he must not alone do it mechanically, but must become imbued with the military spirit. The spirit of the soldier must be unswervingly loyal, and must be marked as much by its courtesy as by its fearlessness. The soldier must be a faithful friend to his comrades, and he must be hardy. To be calm under the stress of privations and hardships is an essential part of the training of every soldier. Every soldier should study the life of the country, both by day and by night. Night operations should frequently be carried out in times of peace. Soldiers must be taught that the rifle is their most important weapon. Every soldier must be able to judge distance accurately up to 600 yards, and roughly up to 1,000 yards. Soldiers must be taught always to advance to replace casualties as they occur automatically from the second and third lines, and to concentrate their fire before charging. The ability to march long distances in full marching order without becoming fatigued is almost the most important duty of a soldier. Marching is greatly affected by conditions of weather—a fact which must be remembered during peace training.

In choosing the site for a camp or bivouac in the vicinity of the enemy, tactical advantages are paramount; but camping under unsanitary conditions may prove as harmful to an army as would be a lost battle. The soldier should be trained to bear himself with equanimity and to exercise self-control under all kinds of weather or under any conditions of discomfort. Every maneuver carried out should be made as realistic as possible. In maneuvers, however, nothing should take place which might depress the soldier, and no unnecessary hardships should be incurred except with a special object. The instructors must practice very great patience, especially in cases of individual instruction, so that men may not become disheartened. Recruits must do exercises varying with their personal strength. If men's strength be overtaxed, more harm than good will be done. Shooting is valueless unless practiced continually. For the first year's service, Morris tubes should be used. Good morale and self-reliance can best be impressed upon men during maneuvers, or at any operations where several corps are competing. Fencing, bayonet work and gymnastics make a man self-reliant and active. They also make a man persevering, and prevent him from losing heart, even if defeated at first.

Recruits must feel that they are always under the eyes of their superiors, and they must be taught to look upon their officers as gods, who will reward or punish them according to their deserts. If an officer overlooks faults he will lose the respect of his men, and will never raise his unit to the highest point of discipline. There is no better test of the discipline and state of a corps than by seeing the way in which the men are dressed when away from their officers—whether smartly or otherwise. Discipline is best inculcated in the barrack rooms; hence the enormous importance of the "superior soldiers" (*jo-to-hei*). A system of excusing more skillful soldiers from attendance at drills as a reward for their progress is much prized. The species of drill must be frequently changed, or men will grow tired of it. During his early service the character of the recruit must be formed, and he must be given a fair start in his military career.

The company is the unit of the army, and the company commander is entirely responsible for the working of the men under him. He should, to a certain extent, share his responsibilities with the officers under him, and they, in turn, should pass down this chain of responsibility through the non-commissioned officers to the "superior soldiers" (*jo-to-hei*). Old soldiers have no direct influence in training and drilling the young soldiers, but their indirect influence is immense; they should be very carefully watched, and any evil influences should be sharply checked; and it is suggested that these men should occupy rooms apart and mess together, and that only specially selected men should come into direct contact with the recruits. It is incumbent upon the officers to support and uphold the authority of these *jo-to-hei* in every possible way, and to differentiate clearly between them and ordinary old soldiers. It is a well-known principle that the company with the best "superior soldiers" is almost invariably the best company in every way. Note.—As is the case with all short-service armies, one of the chief obstacles to efficiency in the Japanese army is the absence of well-trying non-commissioned officers.

The War Office endeavors to surmount this difficulty by the following system: Sixty recruits join each company on "enrolment day" each year. After three months ten of these are selected as candidates for the "superior soldier" grade. These men live together, and are specially trained in a non-commissioned officer's course by selected officers and non-commissioned officers. This course lasts six months, and if they pass the required tests the men then go back to their companies and are made non-commissioned officers as vacancies occur. They are saluted by ordinary soldiers, and are responsible in great measure for the discipline and interior economy of their respective sections.

The instructor must have an elementary knowledge of hygiene; he should know something of anatomy, and the effects and properties of different kinds of food, and how to distinguish good water; he should know something of dentistry and chiropody, and he should have enough medical knowledge to be able to teach his men how to staunch blood, how to deal with those who faint from hard work or during great heat or cold, and simple remedies for skin diseases, such as chaps and chilblains, and for the early stages of venereal. He should pay particular attention to teaching the men how to look after their feet. The feet must be kept very clean, and the toe nails kept short. There should be frequent inspections, and anything amiss must be attended to at once. Stock-

ings with holes must on no account be worn. The feet should be treated with an ointment before starting to march. Swimming, gymnastics, fencing, and all kindred forms of exercise can only be made really useful if made interesting. The points most to be looked to in physical training are the strengthening of the instep, and of joints, such as the knee, and the teaching of men to run short distances (from cover to cover) at a good pace, to climb, jump and surmount obstacles. Men must be taught observation, and to remember what they have seen. This can best be done on route marches, and field work generally. A diary must be kept both by the instructor and the soldier, giving full details of the daily work. This must be frequently inspected by superiors. All exercises must have some object in view, and must be so contrived as to force the men to think for themselves.

In peace, scouting should be practiced chiefly at night. Crawling, silence and invisibility must be sedulously cultivated. Guard duties, on which the safety of the army may one day depend, must be carried out most conscientiously. Placing obstacles in the probable lines of the enemy's advance is a very difficult work, and should be much practiced. Running swiftly over short distances is one of the most important necessities for an infantry soldier. At least ten miles a day should be marched in fine weather, and in marching men must carry the same weights as they would have to do on service. Doubling long distances is very important; as also is jumping. All soldiers must be specially trained in mountain work, in embarking and disembarking from railways and ships, in pitching tents and bivouacking, in cooking, entrenching, surmounting and demolishing obstacles, shooting up to 2,000 yards, particularly at the sky-line. Finding and distinguishing killed and wounded; bringing up and distributing reserve ammunition; judging distance up to 1,000 yards, whenever possible, in walking over ice or frozen ground; but above all, to move noiselessly and skilfully at night, even when in open order, and if left suddenly without their officers, to be able to continue their work without flurry, confusion, or delay; to attain this latter object it cannot be too strictly impressed upon officers that before starting on any work, every man under their command must be absolutely cognizant with the scheme.

ON BEHALF OF THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It seems as though the old Biblical axiom that "the first shall be last and the last shall be first" is most beautifully illustrated in the treatment accorded the recruiting service of the United States Army. Your paper has oftentimes raised a voice in defense and aid of the various branches of the Service, yet I have the first time to observe any effort for the betterment of this, the most important branch of the Army.

The recruiting service should be made a separate and distinct service or corps; the sergeants of main stations should be commissioned as second lieutenants of recruiting service, with no further jurisdiction or promotion, and serve in that capacity until retired. This arrangement would do justice to the Service and justice to the sergeants who are fully qualified to conduct this service successfully. If this cannot be done, then give the recruiting sergeant the rank and pay of a first sergeant, which he certainly deserves; give him additional pay for acting as quartermaster sergeant and as commissary sergeant; allow him commutation for quarters, heat and light. Under the present status a sergeant who is charged with all the duties herein enumerated is held to the same rank and pay as a sergeant in the line of the Army, who needs to know nothing except guard duty and drill. It is a rank injustice, and should not be allowed to exist longer. This matter does not need the attention of Congress; it can be remedied by action of the War Department, and should be given early attention.

Men on recruiting service are denied the opportunity to increase their pay by qualifying as marksman, sharpshooter, etc.; they have no gymnasium or places of recreation provided at Government expense; they are thrown among civilians with whom they dare not associate on account of the smallness of their salary. Every man in civil life is completely dumfounded when informed of the pay with which these soldiers are expected to maintain the dignity of their station. Every man on recruiting service should be appointed a non-commissioned officer, one-half as sergeants and the others as corporals.

Steps should also be taken to establish a recruiting fund, out of which all recruiting expenses should be payable by the recruiting officer. The Government is losing thousands of dollars annually on account of the delay now incident in the payment of accounts for services. All accounts for services should be paid by the officer who contracts for these services, and if these accounts were paid promptly when due contractors would not overcharge, as at present.

Then, again, there is the present scheme of accepting applicants at a recruiting station and forwarding them to a depot for enlistment. No more unsatisfactory method could be adopted for securing recruits. How can we ask a man to quit his job of work and take the examination for the Army when it is explained to him that the final examination and enlistment is to be made at some place 200 miles away, and at some time next week or perhaps longer. When a man appears at the recruiting station he wishes to join the Army right then and there, and have some definite knowledge of his status. There is absolutely nothing gained by the present system of accepting applicants, while many good men are kept out of the Service on account of it.

RECRUITING SERGEANT.

FURNITURE FOR N.C.S.O. QUARTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Army appropriation acts for the three last fiscal years have provided funds for permanent furniture for officers' quarters, an arrangement which while benefiting the officer is likewise a saving to the Government of freight charges on change of station on an equal amount of private furniture. For like reasons cannot similar provision be made for the quarters occupied by non-commissioned staff officers?

M.

Speaking of courts-martial, the New York Sun says: "The judge advocate is not there to pursue the so-called 'defendant.' He is there to ascertain the truth, and he is as much bound to protect the individual on trial as to exploit the accusations of his accusers. We are far from sure that this plan might not be adopted, with profit to society in civil procedure, instead of promoting policemen according to the number of arrests they make and rewarding prosecuting attorneys by the standard of the convictions they have secured."

The 21,000-ton battleship Delaware, at the present time, with her sister ship, the North Dakota, the most powerful vessel afloat, exceeded her speed requirements on her screw standardization runs over the measured mile course in Penobscot Bay on Oct. 23. She attained a speed of 21.563 knots, the contract speed required being 21 knots. The screw standardization tests began Oct. 22, and included a dozen runs at slow speed. In the test on Oct. 23 she was pushed to her limit. The weather conditions were favorable. Three runs were made at 19 knots, three at 20.50 knots and five at the maximum of 21.98 knots. The official figures follow: Speed, 21.563; revolutions per minute, 128.38; indicated horsepower, main engines, 28,578; coal used per hour, 53,945 lbs.; water for all purposes, per i.h.p., main engines, 14.8 lbs.; water per i.h.p., main engines only, 13.42 lbs.; coal per i.h.p., main engines, all purposes, 1.887 lbs.; coal per i.h.p., main engine and auxiliaries, estimated, 1.83 lbs. The normal displacement of the Delaware is about 21,500 tons, as compared with 18,600 tons of the British Bellerophon type, and in designed horsepower the figures are 25,000 and 23,000 respectively. The Bellerophon in her official trials made 21.9 knots, and has since attained 22.1. The main batteries of both ships consist of ten 12-inch guns, so arranged as to be fired in one broadside, but the Delaware's subsidiary batteries will have more power, consisting of fourteen 5-inch guns, four 3-pounders, four 1-pounders, two machine-guns, 30 caliber, and two 3-inch field guns, the ordnance design being to give her as much protection as possible against torpedo attacks. The Bellerophon, on the other hand, carries one minor battery of sixteen 4-inch guns. The torpedo strength of the British ship is, however, greater, four submerged tubes (broadside) and one submerged (stern); while the Delaware has but two torpedo tubes. In armor the American battleship has the advantage with her 11-inch belts amidships, at the ends and on the deck slopes, as compared with the Bellerophon's 11 inches amidships, six inches forward and four aft, with but two and three-quarter inches for the deck slopes. The turrets of the Delaware have a protection of from eight to twelve inches, while the turret belt of the Bellerophon is uniformly eight.

The loving cups presented to the navies of Japan and China by the officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet, in recognition of the courteous hospitality shown by the Chinese and Japanese governments during the world cruise of the fleet, will be sent to the Mare Island Navy Yard, where they will be taken across the Pacific by the gunboat Albany, which will leave Mare Island in December for the Orient. They will be delivered to the commanding officer of the Asiatic Squadron of the Pacific Fleet, which is now in the Philippines, and probably will be delivered to the Chinese and Japanese governments early next spring. Rear Admiral Schroeder's letter to the Navy Department, asking permission from the Navy Department at Washington to send the cups, is as follows:

Navy Yard, New York, Oct. 21, 1909.

Sir: Upon the return of the Atlantic Fleet from the cruise around the world the officers and men of the fleet subscribed the necessary money and had a silver loving cup made for presentation to the officers and men of the Japanese navy in grateful recognition of the courtesies received during the visit to Japan in October, 1906. Likewise the officers and men of the Second Squadron additionally had a silver loving cup made for presentation to the officers and men of the Chinese navy in grateful recognition of the courtesies received during the visit to Amoy in November, 1906.

Both of these cups are now ready for shipment and presentation and the commander-in-chief respectfully requests that permission be obtained to send them to the navy departments of the two countries for presentation as designed, and that they be shipped to the Mare Island Navy Yard for transportation by the U.S.S. Albany to convenient ports and for delivery to the naval authorities authorized to receive them.

The cup for the Japanese navy is on board the U.S.S. Connecticut at the navy yard, New York, and that for the Chinese navy is on board the U.S.S. Wisconsin at Portsmouth, N.H.

Very respectfully,
SEATON SCHROEDER, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.

The Brownsville court of inquiry, by formal action Oct. 25, decided to visit the scene of the outbreak at Brownsville, Tex., the night of Aug. 13, 1906, when the town was "shot up," as asserted, by members of the 25th Infantry. The court will not begin the open sessions for the purpose of taking testimony until the return from Brownsville. The visit to Brownsville is not for the purpose of taking testimony of witnesses there, but to study the ground thoroughly in the light of the laborious and painstaking analysis of the testimony taken before the Senate Military Committee two years ago. The present court, authorized by Congress to inquire into all the facts, has one year from April 7, 1909, in which to complete its task and pass upon the question whether any or all members of the 1st Battalion of the 25th Infantry shall be given the privilege of qualifying for reinstatement in the Service. Unlike the Senate Military Committee, the court will not be disturbed by partisan feeling or prejudice, and its verdict will go into history, in all probability, as the truth. Under the law as it stands, when a member of the discharged battalion is given his day before the court he can swear that he knew nothing about the outbreak, and the burden of proof for or against him on the question of reinstatement is with the Government. The court has on this account analyzed the immense record of 7,000 pages of testimony, comparing all similar statements, noting all contradictions and classifying every conceivable fact throwing light on the transaction. This work will be concluded about the second week in December, and soon thereafter it may be expected that the court will notify the discharged soldiers when they are to appear.

A platform presented by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was adopted on the motion of Vice President Sherman at the Lake Mohonk Conference on Oct. 22. It said that the duty of the Government of the United States is to prepare the inhabitants of its outlying possessions for self-government. This means for them "the maintenance of local self-government as a preparation for future insular government and the complete development of an Anglo-Saxon system of courts of procedure. And it means for all, North American Indians, native races of Alaska, Porto Ricans, Hawaiians and Filipinos, the vigorous prosecution and condign punishment of all men engaged in lawless endeavors to deprive the people of public or private property, the establishment by law of efficient police regulations," etc. The last day of the conference, which is held annually to consider the state of the Indians and other dependent peoples, was given

up to Hawaii and Porto Rico. Among the speakers on the condition of the latter island were Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., and R. H. Post, former Governor of Porto Rico. Charles Hartzell, a resident of San Juan, P.R., made a plea for granting statehood rights to Porto Rico, saying that the natives were now without political rights. William F. Willoughby urged the gradual, rather than the immediate, granting of political rights to the island.

Major Francis A. Winter, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been detailed to duty as assistant to the Surgeon General, relieving Major Merritte W. Ireland, who has been detailed to charge of enlisted personnel, relieving Major Charles Lynch, who will give his entire time to the work begun by him some months ago of preparing a complete manual for the Medical Department, upon the completion of which he will be detailed to special work with the Red Cross Society. As the result of the examination held Oct. 2 at various posts for candidates for appointment as first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps, Dr. Daniel Francis Maguire, of Boston, Mass., has been appointed to the corps. He is a graduate of Harvard University and of Harvard Medical School, and will, in the course of a year, be detailed to active duty with the Army. On the evening of Oct. 28 the medical officers stationed in Washington, to the number of twenty-two, gave a dinner to Col. Valery Havard, Med. Dept., who goes on leave this week preparatory to retirement Feb. 18, 1910, when he reaches the age of sixty-four. The banquet was held at the Shoreham, Surg. Gen. George H. Torney presiding, and was made the occasion for a general expression of hearty affection and good wishes for Colonel Havard.

Under the eloquent heading, "We Are Still Human Beings," the Chicago Inter-Ocean reprints the question the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL propounded as to the desire of the best citizens of New York to see the British cruiser-battleship Inflexible at the Hudson-Fulton celebration if a warship represents the "lowest and worst passions of mankind," and says: "The explanation is simple enough to those who remember that human beings do not live in an intellectual vacuum from which all the emotions have been extracted by a fetishistic worship of 'culture,' and are therefore moved now, as they always have been. Love of country is a primary and abiding emotion, and those who have succeeded in expelling it from their hearts have simply to that extent made themselves unhuman monstrosities. And the fighting ship is a visible symbol of the fruits of love of country. In its making there is sacrifice of wealth. It is destined use, if need be, there is willingness to lay down life for the nation's rights and honor. We are still human beings—most of us—despite all the efforts of fad chasers and notoriety seekers and devotees of a rarified culture to make us something else."

A report of what is considered a most remarkable record with heavy guns has just been received by the War Department. This record, the details of which are given below, was made by the 18th Company, C.A.C., with ten-inch rifles on disappearing carriages, at Fort Hancock, N.J. Four shots were fired at a moving material target, thirty feet high by sixty feet long, in a total elapsed time of less than one minute. The target was at a range of about 7,000 yards, or four miles from the battery firing. All four shots struck the material target, actually passing through a rectangle twenty-four feet high by fifty-three feet long. This is the best record which has been made this year, and no heavy gun battery above six-inch in caliber has approached the speed of firing or the hits per gun per minute attained in this practice. Slightly over two hits per gun per minute were made in this practice which, with a gun of this caliber, has never been excelled at this range. The 18th Company, on the occasion of this practice, was commanded by Capt. Charles L. Fisher, C.A.C. The 18th Company is ordinarily stationed at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., but held this target practice at Fort Hancock, N.J., on Sept. 14, 1909.

It will be of more than passing interest to many officers in the Service who knew former Major G. Shiba, Japanese general staff, for some years Japanese Military Attaché at Washington, to know that he is now a general in the Japanese army, commanding the 2d Heavy Artillery Brigade, with headquarters at Shimonoseki. General Shiba (then major) accompanied General Shafter's expedition to Santiago as an observer, and made many friends by his modesty, courtesy and intelligence. He was subsequently transferred by his government to Pekin, and was one of the heroes of the siege. When the legations were finally relieved he was able to renew with American officers many old friendships and associations. The Manchurian war found Colonel Shiba commanding a regiment of field artillery at Tokio. He served very creditably with his regiment throughout the war, receiving one wound, from which he has since recovered. After the war he served for a time as Military Attaché to the Japanese Embassy to Great Britain. His many friends in both the Army and Navy will be glad to hear of his accession to general rank.

Capt. Frank D. Wickham, 12th U.S. Inf., charged with intoxication while on duty, according to a press despatch from Manila, was, on Oct. 25, undergoing trial by G.C.M. Col. Sydney W. Taylor, of the 2d Field Art., is president of the court. Captain Wickham served as a private in the 8th U.S. Cavalry from 1894 to 1897, and also as a private in the 2d Missouri Volunteer Infantry for a short time in May, 1898, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in that regiment. When honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service in July, 1898, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 16th U.S. Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 18th U.S. Infantry, in 1899; was transferred to the 12th U.S. Infantry in 1903, and was promoted to captain in 1903.

Capt. E. H. Campbell, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, was on Oct. 28 relieved of his duties as Judge Advocate General by Comdr. Robert L. Russell, who will rank as a captain while in his new office. Commander Campbell returns to line duty, being assigned as navigator of the North Dakota. The only reason for the change is the desire of Mr. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, to have a member of the Bar as Judge Advocate

General. Commander Campbell, while holding the office of Judge Advocate General, instituted many reforms and obtained legislation of great benefit. These include the establishment of one officer courts for trial of petty offenses, hitherto requiring a court of several officers; the right of courts to subpoena civilian witnesses; the empowering of civil authorities to arrest deserters; more liberal treatment of discharged naval prisoners; authorization for commandants of naval stations beyond the territorial limits to order general courts-martial and for the senior officer present to review finally the sentences of summary courts involving loss of pay.

Announcement was made on Oct. 27 by Acting Secretary Winthrop of the names selected for the five torpedo-boat destroyers which were authorized by the last session of Congress. Of the five officers thus honored two were rear admirals, one a captain, one a lieutenant and one an ensign. The five names chosen are: Admiral Daniel Ammen, Lieut. John Trippe, Capt. Daniel T. Patterson, Rear Admiral Henry Walke and Ensign John R. Monaghan. Lieutenant Trippe received the thanks of Congress and a sword for distinguished services performed with Preble's squadron in the engagements before Tripoli in 1804. Captain Patterson commanded the naval forces in New Orleans in 1814. Admiral Walke, in the Civil War, commanded the gunboat Carondelet, ran the batteries of Island No. 10, in the Mississippi, and had a historic engagement with the Confederate ram Arkansas in the Yazoo River in 1862. Ensign Monaghan distinguished himself in a battle with the natives of Samoa in 1890, and lost his life while trying to save that of Lieutenant Lansdale.

With the advance of medical science, old diseases are becoming better understood. Fifty supposed lepers out of the first hundred examined by physicians at the Island of Molokai, Hawaiian Islands, have been declared non-leprous, and probably will be freed. The re-examination was made under a resolution passed by the last Legislature of Hawaii, and the astonishing result has caused hope to run high in the hearts of the 875 outcasts in the settlement. Under the work of Army medical men the horrors of the swamp and jungle of the tropics are fast losing their power to affright intelligent white men either in the western or eastern hemispheres, but leprosy is still a disease to strike fear to the human heart. The recent case of John Early, pronounced a leper in spite of protests of medical scientists, and long detained for examination in Washington, but now declared to be free from the disease, has done much to shake belief in the old signs of the disease, and has led to serious examination into the merit of the old symptomatology.

Referring to the not altogether agreeable disposition of some of those who have given up high positions on the Panama Canal and taken more lucrative offers at home to criticize the Army administration there, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, after testifying to the success of Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in their work on the canal, says: "The actual performance of the working corps since the Army Engineers took hold at Gatun and Culebra, Cristobal and La Boca, has abundantly justified the wisdom of the policy of the United States Government in intrusting the completion of the interoceanic waterway to the men of the Army who are doing the work so well."

First Lieut. Edward W. Terry, 22d U.S. Inf., has been found guilty by a G.C.M. of breaking a pledge taken in 1906 to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors for five years, and was sentenced to be dismissed from the Army. The President has approved the sentence. In addition to violating the pledge, Lieutenant Terry was charged with drunkenness on duty. He was a captain in the 1st Louisiana Infantry Volunteers in 1898 when the Spanish-American War broke out, and in 1899 was appointed a captain in the 47th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the 7th U.S. Infantry Feb. 2, 1901, and was transferred to the 22d Infantry in October, 1905.

A record hard to beat for fast machine-gun firing and wall scaling was that made by a team from the 16th U.S. Infantry at Fort Crook, Neb., Oct. 28. The machine-gun platoon, under command of Lieut. O. E. Michaelis made a record of 441-5 seconds, against 551-5 seconds, its own former record, made at Des Moines a month ago, for packing, unpacking, running 100 yards, firing, and running back 100 yards. The other record, that for wall scaling, was made by the eight-men team of the same regiment, by running 25 yards, scaling a ten-foot wall and running 15 yards beyond and firing. The record was reduced from 26 to 18 seconds, it is reported.

It is stated that the suit against Collier's Weekly brought by Lieut. Hilary A. Williams, U.S.N., captain and coach of the Naval Academy rifle team at Camp Perry, and by members of the team, has been settled upon the payment by Mr. Collier of the sum of \$5,000 to cover the expenses of instituting suit, counsel fees and similar expenses. The amount is to be placed in the hands of Capt. J. M. Bowyer, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, who may purchase a naval trophy, to be awarded for proficiency in small arms.

New quarters are being constructed at Camp Elliott, in the Canal Zone, for the commandant of marines at that place. The house is to be a spacious one, 32 feet wide, 40 long, with an "L" 15 by 18, and containing ten rooms. All the work on the building is being done by enlisted men of the Marine Corps.

In addition to the promotion of Capt. John Hubbard to be a rear admiral on the retirement of Rear Admiral McLean, the fact which was overlooked last week should be stated that Capt. Corwin P. Rees, an additional number, receives promotion to the grade of rear admiral.

The retirement of Med. Dir. Dwight Dickinson, U.S.N., on Oct. 31, promotes Med. Insp. Samuel H. Dickinson to medical director, Surg. Henry B. Fitts to be medical inspector, and Passed Asst. Surg. John H. Iden to be surgeon.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Med. Dir. Dwight Dickinson, U.S.N., who retires for age on Oct. 31, 1909, was born in New York, and entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon April 21, 1869. He first served on the Yantic, of the North Atlantic Fleet, and subsequent services included duty at the Naval Hospital, Yokohama; on the Jamestown, at the navy yard, Boston; on the Adams, of the Pacific Station; at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., and on the Portsmouth, Mianonomah and Minneapolis. He reached the grade of medical inspector in 1895, and after being assigned as a member of the retiring board in 1896 his next duty was on the Philadelphia in July, 1898, as fleet surgeon, and he was subsequently on duty at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., and as a member of the Medical Examining, Naval Examining and Retiring boards. He reached the grade of medical director in November, 1899.

The following promotions in the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., follow from the death of Col. S. S. Leach: Lieut. Col. Curtis McD. Townsend, Major Joseph E. Kuhn, Capt. Edwin R. Stuart, 1st Lieut. Clarence H. Knight and 2d Lieut. Edmund L. Daley.

Capt. S. P. Comly, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral Oct. 23, 1909, by the retirement of Rear Admiral Blockinger, is a native of New Jersey, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy from that state July 26, 1865. Among other duties he was on the Juniata during her voyage to the Arctic regions in 1873-5, served in the Alliance on the Asiatic and Pacific Stations. During the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago in 1898 he was on the Indiana. He was promoted to commander in 1901 and captain in 1905. He was in command of the Alabama in 1906, and is now in command of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet on the Virginia.

Capt. John Hubbard, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral on Oct. 25, 1909, by the retirement of Rear Admiral McLean, was born in Maine, and entered the U.S. Naval Academy July 25, 1866. His first assignment was on the old Brooklyn on a cruise in European waters 1871-4. He subsequently, among other duties, served in the coast survey, on the Swatara, of the Asiatic Station; at the Torpedo Station, in the Bureau of Navigation, and on lighthouse duty. He was on the Chicago, of the Squadron of Evolution, and was Inspector of Ordnance from 1892 to 1895. Captain Hubbard was on the Yankee during the war with Spain, and his last sea duty was in command of the Minnesota. He is now on duty in the office of the Assistant Secretary, and is also a member of the general board.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Gladys Goodrich, daughter of Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., retired, was married in Christ Memorial Church, Pomfret, Conn., Oct. 25, 1909, to Lieut. Charles Belknap, jr., son of the late Comdr. Charles Belknap, U.S.N. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Brewster, of Connecticut, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Rigley, of Brooklyn. Attending the bride was Miss Ethel Sloan, while Mr. Francis W. Belknap was best man to the groom. The ushers were Lieuts. W. P. Cronan and R. F. Zogbaum, jr., Ensigns L. C. Farley and J. T. G. Stapler, U.S.N., and Messrs. R. S. Belknap and Rance Lewis. There was a reception at Gladwyn, the country house of Rear Admiral Goodrich, at which Lieutenant Belknap and his bride received beneath a bower of autumn leaves. Chrysanthemums decorated the rooms and also the church. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony, after which the couple departed in an automobile. Lieutenant Belknap is attached to the U.S.S. New Hampshire. Among those at the wedding were Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., Comdr. and Mrs. Roger Welles, Lieut. I. C. Johnson, jr., U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Edward White, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Belknap and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Belknap, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sloan, Miss Margaret Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Edward White, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Gillet, Mrs. Henderson Weir, Mrs. and Miss Kirk, Miss Dorothy Green, Miss Josephine Smith.

The wedding of Miss Marianna Fullam, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William Fullam, U.S.N., and Austin Ledyard Sands, son of Mrs. Frederick P. Sands and a brother of Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, jr., will be a Newport, R.I., event in June next. As soon as Captain Fullam is detached from his present duty as commanding officer of the training station, Mrs. Fullam and the Misses Fullam will take a cottage at Newport while Captain Fullam is at sea.

Mrs. Henry Wells has announced at Washington, D.C., the engagement of her daughter, Miss Laura Clifford Wells, to Lieut. Julian P. Wilcox, U.S.M.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Park Woodward, of Atlanta, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Martha Catherine, to Mr. Thomas Thorne Flagler, the wedding to take place in January at their home, 139 West Peachtree street. Miss Woodward is a sister of Lieut. Clark Howell, Woodward, U.S.N., and of the wife of Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th U.S. Inf. She has visited Lieut. and Mrs. Hearn at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and her brother, Lieutenant Woodward, at Norfolk, making many friends in both Army and Navy circles.

Mr. and Mrs. Elijah B. Davis, of Louisville, Ky., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Pauline Davis, to Lieut. Guy B. G. Hanna, of the Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding will be solemnized at home in the early part of January.

The wedding of Miss Gretchen Banks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Banks, to Mr. John Sellers Barnes, of Philadelphia, nephew of the late Major William E. Almy, U.S.A., took place in Christ Church, Baltimore, Wednesday, Oct. 27. The bride, who has been a frequent visitor in Annapolis, was attended by Miss Natalie Sellers Barnes as maid of honor. Major Smedley Darlington Butler, U.S.M.C., acted as best man.

Miss Mayme Huntress Wadman, daughter of the Rev. John W. Wadman, D.D., was quietly married on Oct. 4, 1909, in Manoa Valley, Honolulu, to Midshipman Joseph Eliot Austin, U.S.N., attached to the South Dakota, of the Pacific Fleet. Dr. John T. Jones, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated, and R. H. Trent, in the absence of her father, gave the bride away. Her sister, Miss Gemma Wadman, attended the bride, and Midshipman George N. Barker, U.S.N., of the South Dakota, was the best man. Midshipman Austin left the following day for the Asiatic Station, and Mrs. Austin will join him in Manila. A preceding ceremony took place in the forenoon at the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Rev. Father Stephen officiating, the groom being a Roman Catholic.

"The engagement is announced," writes a correspon-

dent, "of Miss Katharine B. Elliott, daughter of the late Gen. W. L. and Mrs. Valeria Biddles Elliott, of San Francisco, Cal., to Herr Eugen Schulle, of Dresden, where they will reside, and the marriage will take place in Christ Church, Woburn square, London, Wednesday, Oct. 27, noon, very quietly. The Misses Elliott have of late years made their home in Florence, Italy, and Dresden, Saxony, and have lately been joined in the latter by Mrs. H. G. Fouting (née Mary Elliott) and children, and are housekeeping in a charming apartment. Their address is care Dresden Bank, Dresden, Saxony."

Miss Anne Castle, daughter of Capt. Henry A. Castle, of St. Paul, Minn., and sister of Capt. Charles W. Castle, Pay Dept., U.S.A., was married Oct. 21, 1909, to Mr. Frederick Chase Christy, of Phoenix, Ariz., at the home of the bride's father, in St. Paul, Minn.

Miss Alta West, sister of Lieut. Emory S. West, U.S.A., retired, was married at Oakland, Md., Oct. 16, 1909, to Mr. Winfield S. Simon.

Lieut. Samuel A. Price, 28th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ida Cornelia Tompkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kilbourne Tompkins, of New York city, were married on Oct. 20, 1909, in the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell, 28th U.S. Inf., at Fort Snelling, Minn., the Rev. H. C. Swearingen, pastor of the House of Hope Presbyterian Church, of St. Paul, Minn., officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Campbell, as matron of honor, while the best man was Lieut. Edward S. Hayes, 28th U.S. Inf. The house was decorated with autumn leaves and white chrysanthemums. The bay window in the drawing room, where the wedding ceremony took place, was made into an improvised altar. The bride entered the drawing room on the arm of her father, who gave her in marriage. The bride was gown in a blue broadcloth traveling gown, with French toque to match, and carried an arm bouquet of white chrysanthemums. She was unattended. The bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" was played by the 28th Infantry band. After the wedding a reception was held. Among the many handsome presents received by the couple was a Sheffield dinner set presented to the bride and groom by the members of Company F, to which Lieutenant Price has been attached since the organization of the regiment in 1901. Another gift was a Winchester rifle, presented to the couple by the members of the regimental non-commissioned staff of the 28th Infantry. Lieut. and Mrs. Price will be at home after Nov. 15 at No. 10, Infantry Garrison.

The largest and most fashionable of the fall weddings in Topeka, Kas., was that of Miss Kathleen Moreland and Capt. Dorsey Cullen, 2d U.S. Cav., at the First Presbyterian Church, Oct. 21, 1909. The Cavalry color, yellow, was used in the gowning of the bridal party and church decorations. The bride wore an exquisite imported lace robe of white built over satin, and her bridesmaids wore yellow satin gowns and black picture hats. Their bouquets were of yellow chrysanthemums, and they carried directorio staffs, which were tied with large ribbon bows. The two ribbon girls were Miss Reita Undergraff and Miss Ethel Hey, of Hiawatha. The ribbons were of broad white satin. The ushers were Mr. R. W. Blair, Mr. Tom King, Mr. Paul Walker, Mr. Bruce Hurd and Mr. Albert T. Reid. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Wood, Miss Lucile Pollock, Miss Pamela Curtis and Miss Hazel Nelson. Mrs. Albert T. Reid, the matron of honor, followed the bridesmaids. Miss Lula Garrison, of Denver, was the maid of honor. Miss Moreland came next, and she was accompanied by her uncle, Mr. A. A. Hurd. Her lace robe of white was made princess. Three kinds of lace were used in the construction of the gown. Princess lace forming the foundation of the waist and Chantilly lace being used for the upper part of the skirt. The skirt was made with a very long train and a flounce of Renaissance lace, in a floral pattern, was finished around the bottom in a wide puff of white net, which was tied in a loose bow at the knees. In the upper part of the skirt there were panels of Renaissance lace, which extended over the shoulders. The same kind of lace was used in trimming in bolero effect. The sleeves were short, and were worn with long white kid gloves. The bride carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley, and her veil was fastened in her hair with lilies. She also wore a gift of the groom, a sunburst of diamonds and pearls. The central stone was a large diamond, surrounded by six smaller diamonds within a setting of pearls. The best man was Lieut. Thomas C. Bernard, 7th U.S. Cav. Dr. S. S. Estey performed the ceremony. The "Lohengrin" wedding march was played for the entrance of the bridal party, and when they were leaving Mendelssohn's march. Several hundred guests attended the reception following the ceremony, which was held at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hurd. In the dining room, where there was a decoration of yellow chrysanthemums, punch was served. The library upstairs was used for the other serving. Capt. and Mrs. Cullen left for Kansas City to spend several days before returning to Topeka for a short visit. Then they will go to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where Captain Cullen has been stationed, to visit for two weeks. They will sail from San Francisco Dec. 5 for the Philippine Islands, where Captain Cullen will be stationed at Camp Stotsenburg. The bride wore a very handsome going-away costume of wistaria, with hat, shoes and gloves of the same shade. Her suit was of diagonal weave cloth, and the long coat was trimmed in braid. The costume was worn with a satin waist of the same color trimmed in gold bands embroidered in wistaria shade. The large hat was trimmed in willow plumes. There were many presents, including silver and cut glass and china and brass, several volumes of handsomely bound books. Another interesting gift was a solid silver tray.

The marriage of Miss Althea Livingston Schoonmaker, daughter of the late Capt. Cornelius Marius Schoonmaker, U.S.N., with Louis Hewlett, took place Oct. 28, 1909, in the Church of the Incarnation, New York city. The Rev. Dr. William Mercer Grosvenor, the rector, performed the ceremony. Afterward the bride's mother, Mrs. Schoonmaker, gave a reception at her home, 202 West Seventy-fourth street.

Owing to illness in the family, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Otis W. Pollock announce the indefinite postponement of the marriage of their daughter, Winifred, to Mr. Boaz Walton Long.

Capt. Fred T. Austin, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Leonora Harrison were married in San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 21, 1909.

Mrs. James Alfred Charbonnet has issued invitations to the marriage of her granddaughter, Miss Marie Nathalie Paola Castaneda, to Ensign David Graham Copeland, U.S.N., on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 9, at six o'clock, at 1814 Bayou road, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Andrew T. Macmillan announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Alice Richmond Macmillan, to Capt. William Fayssoux Stewart, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A. The marriage will be celebrated in the Mac-

millan residence, St. Augustine, Fla., on the afternoon of Dec. 1. After a short wedding journey they will go to Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., where Captain Stewart is now stationed. "Miss Macmillan," writes a correspondent, "is a daughter of the late Andrew Macmillan, a veteran of the war for the preservation of the Union, and Mrs. Macmillan, formerly of Providence, R.I. A young lady of rare personal gifts and charm, highly cultured, who has been prominent in the social life of this city during the winter seasons."

Mrs. John Fain announces the engagement and approaching marriage of her granddaughter, Caroline Yost, to Lieut. John Alexander Barry, 2d U.S. Cav. The wedding will take place Nov. 24 at the home of Mrs. Fain, in Bristol, Tenn.

The engagement was announced in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, Oct. 27, of Miss Laura Clifford Wells, daughter of Mrs. Henry Wells, of that city, and Lieut. Julian Parsons Wilcox, U.S.M.C., son of the late Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Wilcox, U.S.A. Lieutenant Wilcox is now attached to the U.S.S. New Hampshire. The wedding will take place early in December.

Miss Emily Mary Evans, eldest daughter of Capt. Henry E. Evans, of the 9th Coast Art., N.G.N.Y., was on Oct. 26 married to Charles Joseph Priemer. The ceremony was performed in St. Joseph's Church, Tremont, N.Y., the Rev. E. J. Higgins, assisted by the Rev. Peter Farrell and the Rev. J. Cummings, officiating.

The engagement is announced of Miss Irene Hare, daughter of Mrs. Frank P. Mitchell, to the Vicomte de Benghen de Hauthem. The wedding will take place in Paris Dec. 5. Miss Hare is the youngest of Mrs. Mitchell's three daughters by a prior marriage, her father being Col. Luther R. Hare, U.S.A., retired, and her sisters Mrs. Jay Lippincott, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Charles F. Mason, wife of Major Mason, U.S.A.

RECENT DEATHS.

We give on page 229 some account of the services of Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., and those of Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U.S.N., whose deaths are reported this week. The sudden death of General Howard is ascribed to angina pectoris. Besides being the last of the Army commanders of the Civil War, as stated in our article, General Howard was the last of the officers of the Army who by name received the thanks of Congress, in a joint resolution approved Jan. 28, 1864: "That the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to * * * Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard and the officers and soldiers of that Army (Army of the Potomac) for the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirited, beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the rebellion." A medal of honor was awarded him for his distinguished bravery at Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862, when he lost an arm. The death of Admiral Erben was also due to some heart weakness. He had been suffering from a bad cold, but was abroad on the day before his death, Friday. That night his rest was disturbed by severe coughing, but he went to sleep at about midnight. He was awakened later on by a coughing fit. After his wife had administered to him, he apparently went to sleep, and at five in the morning it was found that he had passed away some time during the night.

The father of Admiral Erben was an organ builder of the same name, well known in the middle of the last century as the builder of fine organs. "His chef d'œuvre," says the New York Sun, "was the great organ in Old Trinity, at the head of Wall street, a musical instrument of which he could never hear any criticism without undergoing spasms. In fact, he had the same formidable bow-wow manner which he transmitted to his son and namesake. This manner, as transmitted, earned for the son before the Civil War the nickname of Bully Erben, by which he was known among the elder naval officers even to the day of his death. It happened to the younger Erben to be a graduate of the Naval Academy, which had been established in President Polk's time, but the personal impression that he made throughout his life was that of a midshipman who had been brought up in the steeage in the time of Marryatt or even Smollett. He was always, in fact, a sea dog. Even with naval officers of his own standing he made an old-fashioned and tarry impression."

In G.O. 22, Oct. 16, 1909, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., General Marshal, Chief of Engineers, announces the death of Col. Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engrs., which occurred in Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, which was heretofore noted in our columns.

Miss Adra Brookes, the three year and nine months old daughter of Capt. Albert S. Brookes, U.S.A., retired, died at Santa Fe, N. Mex., Oct. 15.

Mrs. Anna Worthington Pickering, mother of the wife of Major C. L. Beckurts, 5th U.S. Inf., died on Oct. 22, 1909.

Miss Margaret P. McBlair, daughter of the late Capt. Charles H. McBlair, U.S.N., died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 17, 1909.

Major William M. Swaine, U.S.A., retired, died on Oct. 25, 1909, of heart trouble, in the home of his mother, in Los Nietos, Cal. He was a son of the late Gen. P. T. Swaine, U.S.A., and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1886 as a second lieutenant, and was assigned to the 22d Infantry. His promotion to first lieutenant took him to the 3d Infantry November, 1892. He was transferred to the 22d Infantry in December, 1892, and was promoted captain in March, 1899; was transferred to the 1st Infantry in May, 1899. Major Swaine was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth. He was while a captain recently examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major, for disabilities incident to the service, and was retired with the rank of major. He served in the Middle West, and then went to Cuba at the time of the Spanish-American War. He was at El Caney and at the siege of San Diego. He served also in the Philippines.

The funeral of Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U.S.A., retired, was held in Rochester, N.Y., Oct. 23. After simple services at the family home, a public military funeral was held at the Brick Presbyterian Church. At the latter ceremony representatives from the U.S. Army, the National Guard and Naval Militia, together with many survivors of the Civil War, were present. Nearly every Grand Army of the Republic post in the state sent representatives. The body was escorted by the 29th U.S. Infantry band from Madison Barracks, two battalions of the 29th U.S. Infantry from Fort Porter,

Buffalo, and Fort Niagara, Youngstown; the 1st, 8th and 50th Separate Companies of the National Guard, the 2d Naval Division and Grand Army veterans, led by the survivors of the old 140th Regiment, of which General Otis was colonel during the Civil War.

The death of Brevet Lieut. Col. Theodore Ayrault Dodge, Major, U.S.A., retired, on Oct. 25, 1909, deprives the American colony in Paris of one of its best known, most distinguished and best beloved members. Colonel Dodge was a man of charming personality, and his elegant home in the Avenue Kleber was the center of the most delightful hospitality. He suffered greatly for years from the infirmities caused by the loss of his left leg at Gettysburg, which resulted in his retirement. The funeral of Colonel Dodge, who died at the Chateau de Rozière, in the Department of the Oise, took place on Friday, Oct. 29, at noon, at the American Church, in the Rue de Berri. He had been ill for four months, owing to a stroke of paralysis, and died from extreme exhaustion. Colonel Dodge was born at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1842. He received a military education in Berlin under Major General Von Frohreich, of the Prussian army. He was graduated at the London University in 1861. Returning to this country, he served during the Civil War as first lieutenant of the 101st and 119th N.Y. Volunteer Infantry in the defenses of Washington, was in Kamy's Division, 3d Corps, from Fair Oaks, through the seven days' fight and Pope's campaign. He was slightly wounded at Manassas, and was also wounded at Chantilly. He served with the Army of the Potomac in General Schurz's Division from Fredericksburg, through the Chancellorsville campaign to Gettysburg, where he lost his right leg and was captured. He was appointed captain, Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 12, 1863; promoted to major Aug. 17, 1864; breveted colonel Dec. 2, 1865, and mustered out a year later. July 28, 1866, he was appointed captain, 44th U.S. Infantry, and retired April 28, 1870, having been breveted, March 2, 1867, lieutenant colonel for his war service. Colonel Dodge was a member of many clubs in this country, and for a time was the president of the Papyrus Club and the senior vice commander of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts. At the time of his death he was president of the American Club, in Paris. Colonel Dodge was married twice. His second wife and three of his five children survive him. After his retirement Colonel Dodge devoted himself to literature, and we have had frequent occasion to call attention to his marked ability as a writer, especially of military history. Among his works are "The Campaign of Chancellorsville," "A Bird's-eye View of Our Civil War," "Patroclus and Penelope," "Great Captains," "Alexander," "Hannibal," "Cæsar," "Gustavus Adolphus," "Napoleon," 12 vols., and "Riders of Many Lands." He traveled extensively for his study of military campaigns on the battlefields of history, crossing the ocean over eighty times.

Charles Edmonston Thorburn, who died on Oct. 27, 1909, in New York city, was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy in 1847. He served as midshipman on the Cumberland, under Commodore Perry, during the Mexican War. After the war, as a lieutenant, he was sent to Egypt in the Supply for a load of camels for experimental use in the Army. The late Rear Admiral Erben was a master on the same ship at the time. In 1858 he was sent, with Capt. John Brooks, to survey the harbors of Japan. With the exception of the American Consul General, they were the first Americans to do much traveling in that country. He resigned from the Navy in 1860, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion he entered the Confederate Army. He served throughout the conflict, and at different times was in the Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry branches of the Service. He was a member of the Aztec Society, the Society of Foreign Wars and a past commander of the Confederate Veteran Camp, of New York.

Med. Dir. Benjamin H. Kidder, U.S.N., retired, died at Malden, Mass., Oct. 27, 1909. He was born in Massachusetts, and entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon in 1861. He was attached to the gunboat Marblehead, in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, from 1862 until 1864, and then was transferred to the frigate Colorado, the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. Subsequently he served on the De Soto, Terror, Ossipee, New Hampshire, Wyoming, Wabash and Powhatan, at various navy yards and at the Naval Academy, and was president of the Medical Examining Board. He was promoted to the rank of surgeon in 1868 and to that of medical director in 1893. He was retired with the rank of rear admiral in February, 1898, for age.

Mrs. Anna B. Coleman, widow of the late Clayton G. Coleman and mother of Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, 9th U.S. Cav., died Oct. 19, 1909, at Richmond, Va., in her sixty-seventh year.

Mrs. Eugene Pillow, mother of Mrs. William R. Bourne, wife of Major Bourne, U.S.A., retired, died at Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 20, 1909.

Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A., retired, died at his home at Overbrook, Pa., Oct. 28, 1909. General Hughes, who had a long and distinguished military career, was born in Pennsylvania, April 11, 1839. He entered the Volunteer Service at the outbreak of the Civil War, enlisting as a private in Company E, 12th Pennsylvania Infantry, April 25, 1861, from which he was discharged Aug. 5, 1861; was appointed first lieutenant in the 85th Pennsylvania Oct. 11, 1861; promoted captain May 20, 1862, and honorably mustered out Dec. 6, 1864; was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 199th Pennsylvania on the following day, and honorably mustered out June 28, 1865. He was breveted colonel of Volunteers April 2, 1865, for gallant and distinguished services at Fort Gregg, Va., and breveted major in the Regular Army March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on Fort Gregg. After the close of the Civil War General Hughes was appointed a captain of the 18th Infantry in the permanent establishment July 28, 1866; was appointed major in the Inspector General's Department Feb. 19, 1885; promoted lieutenant colonel March 11, 1885, and colonel Aug. 31, 1888. He was appointed brigadier general Feb. 5, 1901; major general April 1, 1902, and was retired April 11, 1903, by operation of law, having reached the age of sixty-four years. During the Spanish-American War General Hughes was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers, which appointment was vacated by his appointment to that grade in the permanent establishment. General Hughes, while serving in the Philippines, was Provost Marshal General in Manila and its suburbs in 1898, and later was appointed on the commission which brought about peace with General Aguinaldo and his forces. In 1900 General Hughes was transferred to the Department of Visaya, and in the following year he was ordered to the United States and placed in command of the Department of California, where he served until his retirement. Just after the close of the Civil War General Hughes married Miss Clara Terry, of New Haven, Conn., a sister of General Terry. His wife died in 1903.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Lieut. H. C. Pratt, 4th U.S. Cav., and his mother, Mrs. Pratt, have returned to Washington, D.C., and taken an apartment at the Toronto, Twentieth and P streets.

Mrs. C. G. Sawtelle, jr., widow of the late Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, 8th U.S. Cav., and her sister, Miss Blackford, have taken an apartment for the winter at the Cathcart, Indianapolis.

Capt. William A. Kent, 2d U.S. Inf., accompanied by Mrs. Kent and their daughter, has arrived in Washington from Alaska, and will spend the remainder of the year with Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Wylie, 317 A street, S.E., Capitol Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Poor have returned to Washington, D.C., from their summer home at Skaneateles, N.Y. They will have with them for the winter their daughter, Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, wife of Lieutenant Bulmer, U.S.N.

Mrs. Van Deman, wife of Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, U.S.A., on duty with the General Staff, made an ascension in the Army aeroplane at College Park, Md., Oct. 27, with Mr. Wilbur Wright. She was in the air for four minutes and enjoyed the experience.

Paymr. John D. Barber, U.S.N., has just sent in his resignation as a paymaster in the Navy. It was entirely voluntarily on his part that the resignation was sent in. He is a native of Ohio, and entered the Service Aug. 27, 1901, having previously served in the Volunteer Army in 1898. His last assignment was on the U.S.S. Nebraska.

Col. and Mrs. T. W. Symons, U.S.A., have returned to Washington and settled down in their new home, 1606 New Hampshire avenue, for the winter. They spent the summer in Cazenovia, and the month of October on the Pacific coast, in Portland, Seattle and Spokane, where they were finely entertained by their many old friends made in olden days while on duty on the coast.

Major E. M. Blake, U.S.A., from Fort Greble, and Lieutenant Montfort, from Fort Adams, R.I., were at Fort Rodman Oct. 20 to witness the practice with the 8-inch disappearing guns at a moving target. The first shot fired put the target out of commission, so that a rest was taken while repairs were made. The practice was excellent, and Captain Ordway was congratulated on the good showing made by the gunners.

Miss Alice Megargee, of 1030 Spruce street, Philadelphia, entertained last Thursday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Katherine H. Robinson. Among those present were Miss Helen Carter, Miss Selma Knight, Miss Molly Megargee, of Ardmore; Miss Lorna Megargee and Miss Hazel Megargee, Messrs. Houston, Heberton, Neal, Hueber, Eshelman, Tilden, Schuyler and Reeves, of the 3d Regiment, N.G. Pa.

Beside nine candidates who have obtained their commissions as second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps from the Army and Navy Academy, Washington, D.C., as a result of the recent examinations, at least three others passed the mental tests, and may be re-examined physically. The principal, Mr. Michael Dowd, has just now started with another class for the next examination for this branch, which takes place Jan. 12, 1910.

During the last voyage of the French steamer La Provence from Havre to New York a huge sea boarded the vessel in a storm and did considerable damage. The French quartermaster on the port end of the bridge, believing himself for a moment lost, grabbed for the rail, but in a flash there went through his mind the thought that the rail would never stand the onslaught, and he realized that a minute later he and the rail might be floating off with the deluge of water. He dropped instantly to the floor of the bridge and lay flat on his stomach. The force of the rush of the water did not make itself so much felt there, and when the wave had passed the quartermaster got up and looked about to see what was still aboard besides himself. He found that the port rail had been carried away from the bridge, that the port side of the bridge was smashed in, that the port light was in fragments, and that stanchions below were in shape that was far from normal. It was lucky he did not depend on the rail.

In appreciation of the efforts of Major B. B. Ray, paymaster, U.S.A., to give the Hawaiian National Guard rifle team a clear route to Camp Perry from San Francisco, the rifle team has presented Major Ray with a silver match case adorned with a Hawaiian coat-of-arms and appropriately inscribed. Adjutant General Jones, of the National Guard, sent the following note with the match safe: "Please accept the little remembrance accompanying this note with the best wishes of the members of the Hawaii rifle team. We all deeply appreciate your kindness in making our travel so pleasant, and hope that it may be our good fortune to be able to repay in part our indebtedness in the near future." Major Ray is an old-time railroad man, and is particularly well known in the Middle States. When the rifle team was about to start from Honolulu Major Ray sent letters on ahead to various railroad officials, and responses came from even presidents of roads saying that they would have representatives on the lookout for the riflemen. At San Francisco a representative of every railroad over which the team would travel met the party. They were given a good Pullman sleeper and a porter, the best one to be had, while the bill of fare could not be improved upon.

During the visit of Companions of the M.O.L.L.U.S. to the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., recently, one of the simplest yet most impressive ceremonies which had been witnessed there for many months took place. The occasion was the raising of a flag by five commissioned officers who participated in the Cavalry fight during the great battle. The officers were Capt. Samuel Wagner, Lieut. E. H. Parry, Capt. W. E. Potter, Capt. N. D. Preston and Col. William Brooke-Rawle. Each one of the officers reverently kissed the Stars and Stripes, and then all grasped the halyards and pulled the emblem to the top of the recently erected flagpole, where it floated gracefully in a stiff western breeze. The ceremony was witnessed by a party of about fifteen, who left the remainder of the Companions to take part in the ceremonies. The others took in the First Day's Fight and Culp's Hill during the afternoon. Thursday evening, Oct. 21, a "camp fire" was held in the Court House, which was well filled with the veterans and local citizens. Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson presided, and called on various Companions to make addresses. With these were sung the old-time war songs, and the place fairly resounded with the strains of "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," "Marching Through Georgia," "Maryland, My Maryland" and other songs of the day of '61-'65. The camp fire was one of the best ever held in Gettysburg. The addresses were all of unusual interest, and the audience was greatly entertained.

A daughter was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 26, to the wife of Lieut. S. C. Townsend, U.S.N.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Clarence R. Day, 5th U.S. Cav., at Honolulu, Sept. 1, 1909.

Miss Sally Garlington, the daughter of Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., is now visiting at West Point, N.Y.

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, has joined Lieutenant Grant at their new home on Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Ruth Richards, was born to the wife of Col. George Richards, U.S.M.C., at Washington, D.C., Oct. 19, 1909.

Lieut. and Mrs. Le Roy Bartlett are the happy parents of a son, Robert Rowie Bartlett, born at Fort Worden, Wash., Oct. 12, 1909.

Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late Col. George F. E. Harrison, U.S.A., has taken a house on Wyoming avenue, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stockton have returned to Washington, D.C., and opened their O street residence for the coming winter.

Mrs. Read, the mother of Lieut. Semmes Read, U.S.N., is staying at the Bancroft, Washington, D.C., to be near her son, who is at the Naval Medical School Hospital.

Mrs. Todd, the widow of the late Professor Todd, U.S.N., is spending the winter at Woodley Inn, Tenallytown, D.C. Miss Mary Todd is visiting in Morristown, N.J.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., and family have taken an apartment in Washington, D.C., for the winter at the Toronto, on P and Twentieth streets.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., and his daughter, Miss Elise Davis, have returned to Washington, D.C., from their summer home in New England and opened their apartments.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Bell, U.S.A., have closed their house in New London, Conn., and are spending a few weeks in New York, before going to Mount Clemens, Mich., for a month's stay.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brownson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., have opened their Washington homes for the winter.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., retired, returned to his home in Washington, D.C., on Saturday, Oct. 23, after having spent the summer and early autumn at his farm near Auburn, Me.

Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, widow of General Corbin, has leased her Washington home for a term of years. She is now in New York, but will return to Washington for a short visit before sailing for Europe.

A court-martial, with Rear Admiral Arthur P. Nazro, U.S.N., presiding, says a Manila despatch, sat at Carité Oct. 23 for the trial of Surg. Francis W. F. Wieber, U.S.N., on the charge of using abusive language to a brother officer.

Mr. Gales McClellan and Miss Lillie McClellan, who have been visiting Major Henry S. Greenleaf, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greenleaf, at Madison Barracks, N.Y., have returned to Washington, D.C., and taken a residence on O street for the winter.

Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, wife of Major Van Deusen, 2d Field Art., U.S.A., was among the guests at the luncheon tendered the Honorary Commercial Commissioners of Japan by the Japan Society of New York and the Peace Society of the City of New York on Oct. 16, 1909.

Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., commander of the Washington Navy Yard, and Mrs. Leutze, returned to Washington Oct. 23 from Hot Springs, Va., where she was the guest for several weeks of Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, of New York.

Capt. John C. Beaumont, of the U.S.S. Georgia, and Mrs. Beaumont are at present at the Hotel Wolcott, where they have given several large dinners in the Colonial Room and entertained at the opera. Among their guests is Lieut. Col. H. Taylor. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schouler, of Annapolis, are also at the Hotel Wolcott, having come up to town for a few days.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop on Oct. 26 issued an order directing the Medical Corps to make a thorough inspection of the offices, and to keep themselves informed on the health of the clerks. The principal object of the order is to prevent clerks who may have tuberculosis from spreading the disease. When they are discovered they may be transferred to other work or asked to resign.

The friends of Brig. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U.S.A., retired, will be pained to learn that he is ill with pneumonia at his residence, 820 Eighteenth street, Washington, D.C. General Coppinger recently celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday, and it is feared that owing to his age the attack may be serious. His sons, Blaine and Conner, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Truxton Beale, are with him, and he is receiving very careful nursing.

At the suggestion of Capt. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., the bandmaster at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., has made an instrumental arrangement of a new patriotic song or anthem, called "In God We Trust," which has been played several times by the station band. The words and air of the song were written by Joseph B. Gilder, editor of Putnam's Magazine, and had their first public hearing on Taft Day, Sept. 30, at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, at Seattle, where they were sung by a chorus of fifty voices to an audience of 20,000 people.

Miss Maude Converse, daughter of the late Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., has just returned to Washington, D.C., from Europe with a large stock of lingerie and a score of evening gowns from Paris, which she proposes retailing in Washington by means of a specialty shop, which she will open in a few days. The shop is to be located at 1622 H street, within a stone's throw of the Metropolitan Club, being the second floor of an old-fashioned residence just converted to business purposes. The announcement of Miss Converse's return, with the further statement that she has imported several skilled Italian workwomen, because the latter are, in her opinion, the best needlewomen in the American Federation of Labor. A protest against Miss Converse's importation of employees is led by George J. Raiser, of Philadelphia, who represents the case before Secretary Frank Morrison, of the Federation of Labor. Miss Converse is quite undisturbed by the furor raised by her enterprise. When seen at her place of business, she declared her workrooms had been running for a week, with enough orders already received to insure not only a successful season, but the permanent establishment of a lucrative business.

Major S. M. Waterhouse, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has arrived at Pekin, China, from Manila.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Roscoe C. Davis, U.S.N., at Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 10, 1909.

Mrs. William B. Reynolds is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Edward S. Lowry, at 4210 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Katherine Franklin, little daughter of Captain Franklin, is ill of scarlet fever at her home, 1013 San Antonio street, El Paso, Tex.

A daughter, Agnes Williams, was born to the wife of Capt. A. E. Williams, 3d U.S. Cav., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Oct. 15.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Capt. C. B. T. Moore, U.S.N., was in Pekin, China, Oct. 24, to meet the Cruiser Squadron at Shanghai.

Capt. Herman J. Koehler, Master of the Sword at the Military Academy, has been spending a few days in Washington visiting old friends.

Capt. James H. Sears, U.S.N., Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Sears arrived at Pekin, China, Oct. 23, from Tokio for a sojourn of several weeks.

Comdr. L. L. Reamey, U.S.N., Mrs. Reamey and Mr. Brewster Reamey have returned to their home, No. 1746 N street, Washington, for the winter.

Mrs. Euphemia Kneeland Haight, wife of Charles C. Haight and mother of Capt. C. Sidney Haight, 5th U.S. Cav., died at Garrison, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1909.

Post Coms. J. J. O'Keefe, U.S.A., sailed for Ireland this week on three months' furlough. His address while there will be Kilsheelan, Clonmel, County Tipperary.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Summerhayes, U.S.A., have closed their Nantucket cottage, and are settled at their home in New Bedford, Mass., at No. 66 Russell street.

Mrs. William F. Rafferty, widow of Colonel Rafferty, U.S.A., has returned to Washington from West Point and taken an apartment for the winter.

Lieut. J. V. Babcock, U.S.N., of the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., left with his wife and small daughter, Katharine, for a few weeks' stay at Kittatinny House, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Gen. and Mrs. Godwin will leave Washington about Oct. 22 for Fort Leavenworth, where they will spend several months with their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Saxton, 8th Cav.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, on Oct. 28 was the guest of Judge Edward Clarence Battis, president of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at the first meeting of the Salem Patria Club.

Among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week were Lieut. Ed. D. Ardery, U.S.A., Col. W. L. Sibert, U.S.A., wife and two children, Gen. C. C. Byrne, U.S.A., and Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, Dr. E. H. Porter, M.R.C.

Rear Admiral J. V. B. Bleeker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bleeker will leave New York Nov. 6 for Dinglewood, Columbus, Ga., where they will spend part of the winter with their son, Mr. J. S. Bleeker, manager of the Columbus Railroad Company.

The following officers at the Army War College are to be retained for one year after the completion of the present course for duty as instructors: Major Charles H. Barth, 12th U.S. Inf.; Major Guy Carleton, 4th U.S. Cav.; Major Beaumont B. Buck, 16th U.S. Inf.

Miss Marie Stevens, daughter of Major and Mrs. Pierre Stevens, U.S.A., who has been visiting Miss Louise Jocelyn, at Burlington, Vt., has left for Montreal, Canada, from which place she will go to West Point, N.Y., as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Herron, arriving there in time for the West Point-Harvard game on Oct. 30.

Midshipman Wilson, injured in the Navy-Villanova game, took a decided change for the better Oct. 28, and still holds his own Oct. 29. The paralysis of the body below the neck has not abated, but his improvement is such as to give rise to the hope that he may eventually be operated upon, which is the crucial point in his recovery.

Admiral Sir John Fisher, commander-in-chief of the British navy, was on Oct. 22 retired from the service on account of age. In appreciation of his eminent services Admiral Fisher has been elevated to the peerage with the title of Baron Thetford. He entered the navy in 1854, at the age of thirteen. He took office as senior naval sea lord in 1904.

Civil Engr. James W. G. Walker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Walker, says the New York Herald, parted Tuesday, Oct. 19, and Mrs. Walker immediately brought a petition for limited divorce, alleging extreme cruelty. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have been at Newport, R.I., since May, 1908, when the former was ordered to duty at the Naval Training Station.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., is ill at his home in Washington, 3339 Massachusetts avenue, from typhoid fever. His condition the last few days has steadily improved, and his physician predicts that he will soon be convalescent. It is suspected that the cause of General Crozier's illness was infected milk which he drank last week while up at Watertown Arsenal, in Massachusetts. While automobiling in company with Mrs. Reyburn, his sister, and others, the machine broke down, and the party ate their luncheon at the roadside, General Crozier buying some milk from a passing milkman.

Baron Echi Shibusawa, Buyei Nakano, Kaichiro Nedzu, Motosada Zumoto and Suyo Iwaya, commissioners from Japan, visited Newport, R.I., Oct. 24. The party was met by Mayor Patrick J. Boyle, who acted as host and guide during the visit. The Island Cemetery was the first place visited, and a laurel wreath, which had been brought from Boston, was placed at the base of Commodore Perry's monument. After a short inspection of the cemetery, the party was taken to the Naval Training Station for an inspection, and later lunched as guests of Mayor Boyle. Before leaving the party was shown some of Newport, the statue of Commodore Perry and his brother, Oliver Hazard Perry, the old Perry homestead and several other places of interest to the visitors.

Many citizens from Columbus, Ohio, attended the large reception given by officers of Columbus Barracks a few night since in farewell to several of their number and their families, who have been ordered to other posts of duty. These include Major and Mrs. Abner Pickering and Capt. and Mrs. S. M. De Loffre. "Although Mrs. De Loffre's stay here has not been a long one," says the State Journal, "she has become a great favorite in society, and numerous affairs have been given complimentary to her. She was the honored guest at Mrs. Benjamin Platt Runkle's card party and tea Oct. 22. Mrs. Bryson, wife of Capt. J. H. Bryson, gave a delightful afternoon party for Mrs. De Loffre Oct. 21, and

from now on until the time of her departure, three weeks hence, for Fort Bliss, Tex., Mrs. De Loffre will be complimented with a series of affairs."

An event that will recall many names of interest to old New Yorkers was the christening on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 26, at Calvary Church, New York, of the great-grand-nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, for many years rector of that church, and one of the most celebrated ecclesiastics in the history of New York city. The baby was Alexander Scammel Cameron Wadsworth, son of Ensign A. S. Wadsworth, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wadsworth, who was Miss Jean Cameron, of North Carolina and Virginia, and a grand-niece of Dr. Hawks. The boy is, on his father's side, the great-grandson of Commodore Wadsworth, for whom Fort Wadsworth was named, and a great-grand-nephew of Henry Wadsworth, U.S.N., the hero of Tripoli, who was also the uncle of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet. The boy is a scion of the oldest blood of both the North and the South, being a direct descendant of the Colonial Governor, Daniel Call, of Virginia, and of the historical Wadsworth-Longfellow families, of Massachusetts and New York state. The christening was performed by Rev. Dr. Parks, rector of Calvary Church. The sponsors were Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Brunett and Mr. Hampton LeGrand Johnstone.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

It came to pass that the quartermaster's pickings and the quartermaster's leavings at Hilton Head Island, S.C., after our active campaigning, so far as house and stolen goods were concerned, were bequeathed to your humble servant. It has been suggested that my true ghost story should become a matter of record. So here goes!

An adage of the "Old Army" may be formulated in these terms:

First duty of a quartermaster—Make yourself as comfortable as possible.

Second duty—Make everybody else as uncomfortable as possible.

Third duty—Make yourself a little more comfortable.

Proceeding upon this principle, the quartermaster of Tim Sherman's expedition to Port Royal Harbor in the fall of 1862, upon effecting a landing at Hilton Head Island, seized upon one of the most available habitations, put it in good order at once and drew upon the surplus furniture in the deserted and beautiful little town of Beaufort for his household effects—all this regardless of the tradition concerning the domicile, "The Haunted House."

And so, before many days, this at one time abandoned house was transformed into the most attractive residence on the island. My first impression as I entered this cottage by the sea was that some fairy wand had wrought this change.

Let it be remembered that for some time before I entered upon my duties at Hilton Head Island my bunk was laid in the marshes and swamps of the Carolinas, where the fly and mosquito made it their best endeavor to inoculate the Yankee intruder with the malarial germs of other and earlier victims.

My new possessions consisted of bedrooms equipped with high-post bedsteads of mahogany, amply supplied with bedding, curtains and valances, with sets of furniture to match. Next in order comes the so-called "drawing-room," as such we denominated this apartment, which was carpeted in velvet and with chairs, sofas and all other things to match, and, as sure as you live, a rosewood piano to complete this corner in stolen goods.

A little coterie of officers, some dozen or more in number, gathered nightly in our well-appointed mansion for a game of cards, a musical or other entertainment, and of one of these nights, the one of which I have come to speak, an impress has been left in memories' cells not soon to be effaced.

The driving rain and sleet pattered hard against the window glass, while the wind in impetuous gusts shrieked through every crack and crevice of the old and but partially renovated house. These things, as well as the facial expression of my visitors as they bade me good night, their eyes peering out from under hooded raincoats in malicious glee, or their gratuitous warning—"Look out for spooks"—suggested unpleasant anticipations for the night.

The odor of stale tobacco and sickening fumes from dregs of winecups (at all times disagreeable) oppressed me more than ever, and, in fact, all things conspired to render a solitary occupancy of the house that night far more than simply discomforting. However, making the best of a bad business, I was soon locked in the arms of Morpheus and all things and all thoughts were lost in sound slumber.

The house I occupied stood well apart from others on the island, and was flanked on either side by gunyards and ammunition sheds, far out of range of the human voice. I am free to confess to a dread of the supernatural in my younger days, cared for as I had been from infancy to early youth by negro nurses, faithful to their charge, to be sure, but ever ready to "set things on me" in the dark, and, if the truth must be told, the devil had me by the hind legs on more occasions than one as I scampered off to bed. Shortly after midnight I was awakened by groans and moans such as are heard in stables wherein a horse is cast or else is in the throes of agonizing death.

There were no stables, most unfortunately for me, at hand to justify such conjecture, and no relief thus to be afforded my all too fertile imagination. More than all this, the strange and supernatural sounds seemed to come from a subterranean vault or cellarway, of which the house had none. The better, then, to reassure myself that this was not a dream I sat up in bed, and, striking the bedpost, received a return far more than convincing. After this I arose from my bed and scratched a match, and on the instant something flashed across the windowpane. Here my discomfiture at once abated, and I now became obsessed with a sensation quite common to all who realize that the practical joker is about to have the table turned, and be himself, the tormentor, is to become the victim of his own marplot.

Entering at once into the spirit of the thing, I kept my back to the window lest by my countenance it should betray me, and, taking my revolver out of the bureau drawer, cocking it and leveled it in the direction of the window; but, alas for me! the weapon was unloaded and not a cartridge at hand with which to replenish its empty chambers. I counted much, however, upon the moral effect of threatening gestures and on the kind of spooks I conceived to be hanging around my premises. It soon appeared that my tormentors were nothing daunted by sight of pistol and edge tool, as the strange and unnatural groaning still went on. Attired

as when I had arisen from my bed, and with candle in the one hand and saber in the other, I advanced boldly in a direction where I should confront the intruder, passing through the drawing-room, and on from this to the main hall. I found the water on the floor at that point ankle deep, the rain driving hard through the open front door. I distinctly remembered to have closed the front door and to have latched it firmly as my guests departed, and was now well satisfied that the joker or jokers, or whoever else my tormentors might be, had entered the house by that route. Crossing the hall in bare feet, I seized and turned the knob of the opposite room door, but, unfortunately for me, in the act of opening the door a rush of air blew out my candle, leaving me in total darkness. Whatever of courage I had before possessed oozed out at my finger tips, and in its stead a terror obsessed me such as I had never before and have never since experienced. Instinctively I closed the door, turned the key in the lock and bringing my saber to a "right point," darted out upon the porch, wet to the skin, teeth chattering, legs trembling, an object of contumely and scorn even unto myself.

What I had seen on the instant that my candle was extinguished remains as yet to be told, and, in fact, as yet to be determined, but enough it is to say that when I so far recovered my voice as to make a sentinel hear me and informed him of my apprehensions he offered a prompt excuse for not leaving his post to aid me in further discovery, and was only too glad to get away from the premises on the cowardly pretext that "he must call the sergeant of the guard." I have often thought how thoroughly demoralized I must have appeared to have inspired by induction, as it were, so much terror in another, and that other fully armed and equipped as a sentinel. While waiting for further assistance the time appeared a perfect eternity, and there I stood, as I have before stated, wet to the skin, at the corner of the porch in a driving rainstorm, while waiting for succor or support. Though shivering from head to foot, both from cold and nervous excitement, I now began to collect my wits now that I realized that assistance was at hand, but the thought suggested, "What if, after all, this is but a dream?" When the sergeant and his cohorts shall arrive and there is nothing to justify my plight—no noise, no vision, no explanation whatever save that I have been walking in my sleep, it will then be necessary for me to return all alone to my chamber, and this, too, with the firm conviction that I have had a visitation from the spook that gave to my domicile its attribute, "The Haunted House."

But here come the sergeant and his patrol. Now we have entered the front hall, and there, sure enough, is the candlestick on the floor. Now we turn the knob, but the door is locked. "Thank God for that!" I exclaimed, and as we open the door what further revelation? I had seen at the instant of closing that door a head without a body, the hair was matted on its brow, eyes glaring and mouth wide open and with monstrous teeth. This and no more is what exhibited itself on the instant that the light went out. This the specter that flashed across my vision and this the cause of my dismay. Now what do we find? Before us, stretched at full length on the floor, is an enormous man in a state of beastly intoxication; he is but half clad and ill beyond redemption; the disordered room and condition of the man is then the explanation of the groans and moans. How did he get here? Where did he get his whiskey? Where did all the whiskey come from that circulated in our camps for many months? The mystery is here. All the barrels of the lower tier in the commissary storehouse had been drawn off, and our prisoner, the night intruder, on the following day, before leaving his cell in the guardhouse, drew from his pocket a good-sized gimlet and passed it to the sergeant of the guard with this remark: "This is the key of the commissary storehouse. Every barrel in the lower tier has been tapped, and I am the last victim—the intruder, and, if you will have it so, I am the spook."

RETIRED.

The Army pupils of Wilbur Wright in aviation at College Park, Washington, have been making splendid progress. Mr. Wright says that Lieut. F. E. Humphreys, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., had gone alone in the machine sooner than anybody else he has taught. Previously the record was held by Lieutenant Calderara, of the Italian army, who mastered the aeroplane after eight or nine days of instruction, but the weather was much better in Rome than it has been at College Park. On the afternoon of Oct. 26 two good flights were taken. Lieutenant Humphreys was allowed to go up at 4:45, and remained in the air 24 minutes 25 seconds. When he came down he said he felt as though he could have remained up indefinitely. Lieutenant Lahm was allowed to go up at 5:17. It was then getting dark, and as he made a flight of 40 minutes the machine was wholly invisible by the time he was ready to come down. Lieutenant Lahm said he came down only because he wanted something to eat. In the morning they had each gone up alone for the first time. When Lieutenant Humphreys was allowed alone in the machine for the first time, Wright cautioned him against staying up more than two minutes and against going higher than twenty feet. His start was a success, and the machine went into the air without trouble. The enlisted men of the Signal Corps detail cheered heartily when it was seen that the machine was going to rise, and everybody watched the flight with intense interest to see whether the lieutenant, who is an expert automobilist, would prove equally at home in the air. He did so, and made two rounds of the field with very little of the pitching so characteristic of novice flights. Lieutenant Lahm, who has had more experience in the aeroplane, was sent up next, and told he could stay twelve or fifteen minutes. He stayed eleven and one-half minutes and handled the machine very steadily, although his first attempt at rising resulted in a false start, and he did not get off the ground. On the second attempt he had better luck, and seemed to have no trouble in controlling the machine in the air.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 26, 1909.

The Commercial Club at Chicago, visited the post on Saturday in a special train. After a squadron review by the 3d Squadron, 15th Cav., given them on the parade, the guests accompanied by Col. William P. Pitcher, his staff, and all the officers at the post, repaired to Colonel Pitcher's quarters, where a buffet luncheon was served.

The Ladies' Weekly Bridge Club met last Thursday with Mrs. Alderdice as hostess, when the distribution of prizes occurred. Mrs. Reagan, averaging the highest score for the month, won a half dozen liqueur glasses, Mrs. Brown a folding card table, and Mrs. McNamee was awarded the consolation, a pillow cover. Lieut. and Mrs. Fries left Saturday morning for a short

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

CHANGES OF STATION.

G.O. 215, OCT. 28, 1909, WAR DEPT.

The following changes in the stations of troops are ordered:
1. The organizations hereinafter named are designated for service in the Philippine Islands, will be relieved from duty at their present stations, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and be reported to the commanding general, Department of California, in time to embark as follows:

6th Infantry on Jan. 5, 1910, to relieve the 14th Infantry.
19th Infantry on Feb. 5, 1910, to relieve the 23d Infantry.
In the meantime, the 3d Battalion, 19th Inf., stationed at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., will be relieved from duty at that post upon the arrival there of the 18th Infantry, and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary station until the date set for the embarkation of the 19th Infantry for the Philippine Islands.

9th Infantry on April 5, 1910, to relieve the 4th Infantry.
Headquarters, 1st Battalion, and Batteries A and B, 1st Field Art., on March 5, 1910, to relieve the headquarters, 1st Battalion, and Batteries A and B, 5th Field Art.
Battery C, 2d Field Art., on June 5, 1910, to relieve Battery D, 2d Field Art.

Battery C, 1st Field Art., on Oct. 5, 1910, to relieve Battery C, 5th Field Art.
The 13th Co., C.A.C., on March 5, 1910, to relieve the 35th Co., C.A.C.

2. The organizations to be relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands will sail from Manila on the dates mentioned hereinafter, and upon arrival in the United States will proceed to stations as follows:

14th Infantry on Feb. 15, 1910: Headquarters, band, and one battalion at Fort Bliss, Texas; one battalion at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and one battalion at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

23d Infantry on March 15, 1910: Headquarters, band and one battalion at Fort Bliss, Texas; one battalion at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and one battalion at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

4th Infantry on May 15, 1910: Headquarters, band, and two battalions at Fort Crook, Neb., and one battalion at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

Headquarters, 1st Battalion, and Batteries A and B, 5th Field Art., on April 15, 1910, at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Battery D, 2d Field Art., on July 15, 1910, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Battery C, 5th Field Art., on Nov. 15, 1910, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

25th Co., C.A.C., on April 15, 1910, at Fort Monroe, Va.

The section of organizations of the 14th, 23d and 4th Infantry to take station at the posts hereinafter named will be made by the regimental commanders concerned.

3. Department commanders concerned will leave such detachments as may be deemed proper at the various posts left vacant by this order to care for public property until the arrival of the Infantry regiments from the Philippine Islands.

The animals, guns, and equipment of Battery C, 2d Field Art., left at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will be cared for at that post by a detachment of the 4th Field Artillery until accommodations have been provided for them at Vancouver Barracks, when they will be shipped to that post for the use of Battery D, 2d Field Art.

4. The baggage to be transported by the organizations going to the Philippine Islands will be reduced to the lowest practicable limit; tableware, post exchange fixtures, and similar bulky property (libraries and billiard tables excepted), full dress uniforms of enlisted men, and tentage (excepting shelter tents) will not be taken. Overcoats and dress uniforms may be taken if deemed necessary; if taken only to the port of embarkation, they may be packed and stored there, and shipped back to the former stations, as may be deemed advisable.

Enlisted men will not be allowed to have trunks or boxes for baggage. They will be allowed to take the usual locker (one to each man), their marching kits, and the telescope cases of the pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, the latter to be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department, one to each man, and their personal effects will be limited to what can be carried in their baggage.

5. The baggage of the organizations going to the Philippine Islands by rail will be limited to 150 pounds for each man, and any excess will be shipped by freight in advance unless satisfactory and economical arrangements can be made for shipping such excess with the troops. Property left at stations will be carefully packed, marked listed in duplicate, and turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for storage.

6. Attention is directed to Par. II, G.O. 215, W.D., A.G.O., May 23, 1902, directing that organizations designated for service in the Philippine Islands be furnished prior to departure from their respective stations with certificates that they have been inspected and are protected against smallpox, in order to assist the medical authorities at ports of sailing in determining the necessity for detention and observation.

6. The commanding general, Philippines Division, is authorized to make such transfers as provided in Par. II, G.O. No. 119, W.D., June 16, 1909.

7. The following changes in the stations of troops to and from Alaska are ordered:

The 16th Infantry will be relieved from duty at its present stations and will proceed to Seattle, Wash., in time to embark in June, 1910, for stations in Alaska as follows: Headquarters, band, and two companies at Fort William H. Seward; two companies at Fort Liscomb; two companies at Fort Egbert; two companies at Fort St. Michael; two companies at Fort Davis, and two companies at Fort Gibbon. The selection of companies to take station at the posts named above will be made by the regimental commander.

Upon the arrival of the 16th Infantry, the 22d Infantry will be relieved from duty in Alaska, and will proceed to Fort San Houston, Texas, for station.

8. Discharges and transfers in organizations going to Alaska and the Philippine Islands will be carried out as provided in Par. II, G.O. No. 141, W.D., Aug. 31, 1908.

9. Organization commanders will make every proper effort to induce the men of their commands to make allotments of pay in favor of their dependent relatives, as provided in Par. 1366, Army Regulations.

10. The outgoing Infantry organization will be recruited to their maximum authorized strength. The outgoing batteries of Field Artillery will be recruited only to about 123 men to each battery and the outgoing company of Coast Artillery to about 99 men, in order that the provisions of Par. II, G.O. No. 119, W.D., June 16, 1909, as directed in Par. 6 of this order, may be carried out.

11. The following changes in the stations of troops within the United States are ordered:

Headquarters, 2d Battalion, and Batteries D, E and F, 1st Field Art., will be relieved from duty at their present station and will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for station as follows:

Battery D will proceed to Fort Sill in time to take over the horses and guns of Battery A, 1st Field Art., before that battery sails for the Philippine Islands, on or about March 5, 1910; headquarters, 2d Battalion, and Battery E will proceed to Fort Sill upon the arrival at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., of headquarters, 1st Battalion, and Batteries A and B, 5th Field Art., when Battery E will take over the horses and guns left at Fort Sill by Battery B, 1st Field Art., and Battery F will proceed to Fort Sill in time to take over the horses and guns of Battery C, 1st Field Art., before that battery sails for the Philippine Islands on or about Oct. 5, 1910.

S.O. OCT. 28, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Leave for two months, to take effect Nov. 1, is granted Major Waldo E. Ayer.

Leave for two months, with permission for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Fred T. Koyle.

Leave granted Capt. Wallace De Witt, is extended one month and twenty days.

Leave for three months, from Jan. 22, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Babbitt.

First Lieut. Harold L. Coffin, M.R.C., is relieved from active duty in the Service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 9.

Major Richmond P. Davis will proceed to Schenectady to

witness test of searchlights now being manufactured for the Engineer Department by the General Electric Company.
The sick leave granted Major James K. Thompson, March 17, is extended four months.

CIR. 65, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of Oct. 9 in regard to the pay of horseshoers in the Cavalry.

CIR. 66, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Publishes an opinion of the Attorney General in regard to the authority of Marine Corps officer to exercise command in the Army.

CIR. 67, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Publishes parcels post treaty between the United States and Dutch Guiana.

G.O. 174, OCT. 18, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Publishes regulations for the conduct of post and garrison schools.

G.O. 178, OCT. 22, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Col. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate, is relieved from further temporary duty as judge advocate of the department, and Major Ernest E. Smith, paym., is detailed to take charge of the office.

By order of Colonel Pratt:
WALTER L. FINLEY, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 74, OCT. 18, 1909, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Directs that on Nov. 1 the sessions of the post and garrison schools at all posts of this department be resumed, as contemplated by G.O. No. 124, W.D., 1905, to the provisions of which the attention of all concerned is directed.

G.O. 103, OCT. 13, 1909, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The headquarters, band and Troops A, B, C and K, 14th Cav., from Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., so as to arrive there not earlier than the afternoon of Nov. 3, or later than the morning of Nov. 4, 1909, for transportation to the Philippine Islands.

The commanding officer, Boise Barracks, Idaho, will send a detachment of forty enlisted men of Troop L, 14th Cav., under command of an officer, to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., before the departure of the Cavalry from that post, for the purpose of taking care of the horses and equipments of organizations of the 14th Cavalry remaining behind on the departure of the 14th Cavalry for the Philippines, the remainder of Troop L taking care of the horses and equipments of organizations left at Boise Barracks, Idaho.

In order to garrison the posts of Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho, from the departure of the 14th Cavalry to the arrival of the incoming regiment, the following temporary change of station of Co. K, 1st Inf., from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be made:

To Fort Walla Walla, Wash., the captain, first lieutenant and one-half of the company, to arrive there Oct. 30, 1909.

To Boise Barracks, Idaho, the second lieutenant and one-half of the company, to arrive there Oct. 30, 1909.

On the arrival of the regular garrison, this company will return to its proper station.

G.O. 126, OCT. 21, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Publishes instructions relative to military and other education at posts in this department, to govern during the school term, Nov. 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

CIR. 30, OCT. 19, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

The following decision, as to whether the company commander's action in approving requisitions for clothing is conclusive and final, and not subject to review by authorities whose duty it is to exercise control over the issue of government property, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"2d Indorsement.

"War Department, Office of the I.G., Washington, Sept. 29, 1909.

"Respectfully transmitted to the Chief of Coast Artillery: "It is not believed that the indorsement from the War Department, dated Sept. 10, 1908, published in Cir. No. 17, series 1908, Dept. of the East, was intended to limit the duties of officers through whose hands pass the requisitions of company commanders for such clothing as they consider necessary for their organizations; or to relieve such officers from the responsibility imposed upon them by Army Regulations with a view to restricting the amounts issued to those actually needed.

"E. A. GARLINGTON, Inspector General."

"3d Indorsement.

"War Department, Office of the Chief of C.A., Washington, Oct. 2, 1909.

"1. Respectfully transmitted to the Quartermaster General. "2. The decision contained in the indorsement of the War Department, dated Sept. 10, 1908, and published in Cir. No. 17, D.E., series 1908, was the result of an inquiry by a company commander as to whether or not the table of allowances then in force might be modified by substituting for articles of clothing not drawn by Coast Artillery troops articles that were actually worn, provided the money allowance for any given period was not exceeded.

"3. It is believed that the intent of the decision was to exempt a company commander, in controlling issues to his men, from a rigid adherence in each individual instance to the annual clothing allowance. It is a recognized fact that some men need a great deal more clothing than others, and to require that an allowance, however carefully worked out from general figures, be adhered to for all individuals, would result in certain men being improperly clothed. It is not believed, however, that there was any intention to exempt company commanders from a rigid supervision of the clothing issues to the men of their organizations, and to limit such issues to the minimum required by the actual necessities of each case.

"4. As the table of allowances is based upon the experience of many years, the total amount of clothing needed by any organization for a given period, proper supervision of the issues being made, can be closely determined from the table, and it is believed that the table should be used for this purpose. Where organization commanders deviate materially from figures thus arrived at in the preparation of their estimates, it is thought that, under the regulations, it is fully within the province of the chief quartermasters of departments to modify such estimates in accordance with their judgment, after having had presented to them the reasons and facts upon which the original estimates were based, and that nothing in the indorsement referred to prohibits such action.

"5. It is further submitted, that where extravagance in estimates appears to indicate extravagant issue, the subject is a proper one for such investigation and action as may be deemed necessary by the department commander.

"ARTHUR MURRAY, Brig. Gen., Chief of C.A."

"4th Indorsement.

"War Department, Office of the Q.M.G., Washington, Oct. 4, 1909.

"Respectfully returned to The Adjutant General of the Army.

"It is recommended that in view of the apparent misunderstanding on the part of company commanders of the effect and intent of the action of the War Department, as stated in the indorsement quoted in Cir. 17, Headquarters Dept. of the East, Sept. 12, 1909, the views of the Inspector General and Chief of Coast Artillery, as expressed in second and third indorsements, and which are concurred in by this office, be brought to the attention of all concerned.

"J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M. Gen., U.S.A."

"5th Indorsement.

"War Department, The A.G. Office, Washington, Oct. 12, 1909.

"Respectfully returned to the Commanding General, Department of the East, inviting attention to the second and

trip. Mr. Tracy Page, who, with his mother, has been visiting in Chicago, is once more with his sister, Mrs. Marshall. Miss Marie Pierce spent several days last week with Mrs. T. M. Reagan, who entertained informally Saturday evening for her and her other house guest, Miss Hanson. Miss Pierce left for her home early Monday. Mrs. Charles Barnett on Monday continued her journey to her home at Fort Snelling, after stopping off a day or two here with her brother, Lieutenant Cameron. Mrs. Burnett has been visiting her mother and various relatives in the East, and was matron of honor at the wedding of her sister, Miss Natalie Cameron, to Lieut. A. J. Hanlon, 28th Inf., at Glen Ridge, N.J.

Miss Cooke, of Texas, is the guest of her cousin, Lieut. John Cooke and his mother at their quarters on second loop. Lieutenants Cameron and Going entertained the three new Cavalry lieutenants, Plassmyer, Patten and Rumbough, with a stag dinner Sunday last. Lieut. Robert Emory has returned from leave, and is quartered for the present in his sister's home while Mrs. Brown is away visiting her parents in Indiana. Capt. Robert Blanchard, M.C., who has been ill, is taking advantage of a month's sick leave. Col. George P. Chase, I.G., has been on a short inspection tour here. Before completing his tour he made a short detour to include the camp at Fox Lake, Ill., where two battalions of Infantry are out on a three weeks' hike.

Lieut. L. J. Ahern, another officer of the last West Point class, joined the 5th Artillery last week. Mrs. McNamee, who has been confined to the house, is about to be released. The target range is not yet deserted for the winter, as a number of recruits are being put through supplementary work, having arrived too late for the regular practice.

Major Chatfield returned Monday from the camp at Fox Lake on sick report. Capt. G. McD. Van Poole, Med. Corps, has been ordered up for examination for promotion, and leaves on Tuesday. Little Heloise Carter was entertained at a party given at the post on Saturday with a Halloween party from 8 to 10 o'clock. Alfred McNamee, who was shot through the arm by a .22-caliber rifle in the hands of a playmate, was not seriously hurt and is at school again.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Oct. 29, 1909.

A number of social events have taken place during the past two weeks in honor of Col. and Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand. In addition to those already mentioned there have been several this week, including a bridge party on Friday for Mrs. Heistand by Mrs. Leonard Wood, a luncheon on Saturday by Mrs. M. F. Harmon, and a theater party on Thursday night for Col. and Mrs. Heistand, given by Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie.

Mrs. Edmund B. Smith gave a bridge party for Mrs. Heistand on Wednesday afternoon, followed by refreshments. Mrs. Heistand and Mrs. William T. Wood assisted at the tea table. Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham gave a bridge party on Thursday for Mrs. G. P. Scriven, who, with her daughter, Miss Elizabeth, is a guest of Mrs. Charles Richardson.

Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Lynch and Lieutenant Henry H. Arnold have arrived at Fort Jay recently. Miss Janet Wood gave a tea last week for Miss Sally Garlington, who was a guest of Miss May Byrne. A dancing class for officers' children has been organized and meets on Tuesday afternoons in Corbin Hall. The instructor is Miss Wood, of Elizabeth, N.J.

The Officers' Club rooms are undergoing a renovation and numerous improvements are being made; among others the billiard tables have been moved to the long room on the first floor. This gives a very desirable increase of floor space in the club rooms, the former billiard room being used for a reading and general social room.

By a misprint the recently elected officers of Governors Island Club were not correctly stated in the last issue. They are: President, Lieut. and Mrs. Leonard Wood; vice-president, Lieut. Col. I. W. Littell; secretary and treasurer, Capt. F. A. Grant; assistant secretary and treasurer, Lieut. John R. Emory.

Battalion guard mounting now takes place at 11:30 and dress parade at 4:55.

FORT DU PONT NOTES.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Oct. 26, 1909.

On Wednesday night, Oct. 13, Capt. and Mrs. T. E. Murphy entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. C. H. Hunter, the other guests being Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan. The table decorations were of white cosmos.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. N. Campbell went to West Point to see the Yale-West Point football game, Oct. 16. They spent a day in New York, both going and coming.

Lieut. J. A. Moss entertained at a very pretty luncheon on board the cableboat Joseph Henry on Friday, the 15th, his guests being Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan and Miss Eleanor Ryan. Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Stockton spent the week-end with relatives at Swarthmore, Pa.

The evening of the 15th Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. C. H. Hunter, Capt. J. M. Dunn and Lieut. J. A. Moss. The table was decorated in autumn leaves and tiny pumpkins were the favors. Lieutenant Moss was the dinner guest of Lieut. McQ. Ashbridge on Sunday.

The crowning social event of the season was the reception and ball given Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, by the post officers in honor of the new commanding officer, Col. C. H. Hunter, and Mrs. Hunter. The receiving line, composed of Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Capt. and Mrs. Murphy, formed about 8:30, and the reception lasted about a half-hour before the dancing began.

The gymnasium room, used for dancing, was beautifully decorated with the garbison and other flags and numerous plants. The corner at the left of the entrance, arranged for the receiving party, was draped with the two silk flags, the national colors and the standard, which were crossed over a bank of palms and ferns, in front of which were Oriental rugs and easy chairs. Around the room were cosy corners, made attractive by bright-colored Navajo blankets, sofa pillows and ferns. The corner where punch was served was draped in flags and banded with palm. At 10:30 a delicious supper was served in the reading room, adjoining the gymnasium. Beside all the post officers and ladies there were present Chaplain Smith, Lieutenants Davis, Reybold and Hickok, Dr. and Mrs. McDonald, from Fort Mott, N.J.; Capt. J. M. Dunn, from the mine planter General Old; Mayor Price, Mr. Heisel, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson, Miss Isabel Reybold and Miss Helen Moore, from Delaware City; Mrs. Irvine, from Brooklyn, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. I. McKenney; Miss Marion Stockton, from Swarthmore, Pa., who was house guest of her brother, Lieutenant Stockton; the Misses Dunn and Ainsworth, from Wilmington; the Misses Wagner and Miss Walton, from Philadelphia.

Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Edwards entertained at dinner, their guests being Col. and Mrs. C. H. Hunter, Capt. and Mrs. T. E. Murphy, Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan. The color scheme of red was effectively carried out in the candles, shades, place-cards and centerpiece of red carnations.

Lieut. J. A. Moss completed his cable work and has left with the cableship Joseph Henry for New York Harbor.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. N. Campbell and Lieut. H. W. T. Eglin were the guests at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Edwards Friday, the 22d. Col. and Mrs. Hunter spent the week-end with relatives in Philadelphia. Mr. T. L. Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, was the guest of his brother, Lieut. D. McQ. Ashbridge, on Saturday. Mrs. Lyon, from Newburgh, N.Y., is visiting her son, Dr. W. C. Lyon.

Major H. Deakney, C.E., made an inspection of the engineer property in the district Tuesday, the 26th, and was host at a delightful luncheon for Colonel Hunter and Captain Ryan on board the Vidette.

Col. O. B. Micham is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan while conducting his inspection of ordnance here.

Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell entertained at dinner Tuesday, the 26th, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Hunter, the other guests being Colonel Midham, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan. The color scheme of yellow was charmingly developed with yellow chrysanthemums and Halloween novelties for favors and candle shades.

third indorsements hereon, which are concurred in by the Secretary of War.

The decision of the War Department, dated Sept. 10, 1908, in no way interferes with the complete exercise of the supervision and control by the department commander in the matter of supplying clothing as contemplated in Army Regulations and War Department orders, the decision being rendered simply in answer to an inquiry as to whether or not the issue of clothing to enlisted men was to be made exactly as set forth in the table of allowances of the annual clothing order; for example, if a man required six pairs of shoes during an enlistment, he might obtain five pairs of black shoes and one pair of tan shoes, or, in fact, any other combination, instead of one pair of black shoes and five of tan, as set forth in the clothing allowance table.

These papers to be returned.

By order of the Secretary of War:
HENRY P. MC CAIN, A.G.

By command of Major General Wood:
GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 84, OCT. 18, 1909, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Gives the details to be observed in the conduct of the practical and theoretical instruction of the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry troops in this department for the year ending Oct. 31, 1910.

G.O. 54, OCT. 10, 1909, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Capt. Joseph E. Cacchiani, commissary, having reported, is announced as chief commissary of the department, relieving Capt. Louis H. Bash.

G.O. 54, AUG. 21, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The military station at Nasugbu, Batangas, will be discontinued and the 33d Co., P.S., will be sent to Calapan, Mindoro, for station, relieving the 5th Co., P.S., which will proceed to Puerto Princesa, Palawan, for station.

G.O. 55, AUG. 28, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Major Samuel D. Rockenbach, P.S., will, under the direction of the division commander, perform the duties of battalion commander as required by Par. 6, G.O. 53, Phil. Div., 1908, for battalions whose majors are absent and for unattached companies of Philippine Scouts.

G.O. 56, AUG. 25, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Amends G.O. 29, these headquarters, May 19, 1909, relating to schools for the instruction of officers of the Philippine Scouts to be established at all Scout stations.

G.O. 57, AUG. 28, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The 146th Co., C.A.C., which sailed from San Francisco on the transport Sheridan, Aug. 5, 1909, will, upon arrival in this division, proceed to Fort Wint, Grande Island, for station, relieving the 57th Co., C.A.C., which will proceed on the transport scheduled to sail on Sept. 15, 1909, to San Francisco, en route to station at the Presidio of San Francisco, as directed in G.O. 110, W.D., June 1, 1909.

The 3d Infantry, which sailed from Seattle, Wash., on the transport Buford, Aug. 5, 1909, will, upon arrival in this division, proceed to station in the Department of Mindanao, relieving the 25th Infantry; headquarters, band and one battalion to Post of Zamboanga; two battalions to Post of Jolo.

The 25th Infantry, upon being relieved from duty at its present stations, will proceed to Manila and embark on the transport Sheridan, scheduled to sail about Sept. 10, 1909, and proceed via Nagasaki, thence direct to Seattle, Wash., en route to stations as follows: Headquarters, band and one battalion to Fort Lawton, Wash., and two battalions to Fort George Wright, Wash., as directed in G.O. 213, Dec. 29, 1908, as amended by Par. 2, G.O. 81, W.D., April 29, 1909.

OIR. 20, AUG. 24, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Post quartermasters in this division having on hand khaki coats which do not conform to the pattern prescribed in G.O. 169, W.D., Aug. 14, 1907, will immediately upon receipt of this order invoice and ship same to the depot quartermaster, Manila.

OIR. 21, AUG. 28, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The provisions of G.O. 51, these headquarters, Aug. 12, 1909, are construed as applying to all officers serving in this division, except Philippine Scout officers, and the helmet will be worn in lieu of the khaki cap or the Service hat on all occasions when the Service uniform is prescribed for garrison duty with the exception (target practice) noted in said general order.

G.O. 65, AUG. 12, 1909, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Announces the results of the small-arm practice of Regular troops in this department for the year 1909. There were 111 expert riflemen, 803 sharpshooters and 665 marksmen among the officers and men. Camp Keithley had the best record of individual figure of merit in rifle firing, viz., 101.80.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The Department Commander will proceed on Oct. 14 from these headquarters to El Paso, Tex., and assume immediate command of the troops thereat during the ceremonies attending the coming meeting of the President of the United States and the President of Mexico. He will be accompanied by Major Henry L. Ripley, Chief of Staff; 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 18th Inf., aide-de-camp; Col. John L. Clem, Chief Q.M., and 1st Lieut. George B. Comly, 3d Cav. (Oct. 12, D.T.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for one month, in addition to the leave granted by the Quartermaster General, is granted Major Amos W. Kimball, Q.M. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William J. Spencer, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Samuel T. Robertson, U.S.A., from further duty at these headquarters to Fort Des Moines, Ia., for duty. (Oct. 13, D. Mo.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter A. Koenig, Philippine Islands, will be sent on the first available transport leaving Manila to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Major William H. Hart, C.S., from duty as assistant in the office of the Commissary General of the Army, to take effect about Nov. 10, 1909, and will then proceed to Honolulu and establish a commissary depot and enter upon duty as depot commissary at that place. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Jacob Hellriegel, Fort Rodman, Mass., will be sent to Fort Howard, Md., at such time as will enable him to report about Nov. 15, 1909, for temporary duty. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Joseph Schwar, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Stevens, Ore., to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. Hugo Laskowski. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. James Collins, now on furlough at Great Falls, Mont., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division and will report to the C.O., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., at such time as will enable him to be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., for transportation to Honolulu on the transport to leave San Francisco Nov. 5, 1909. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C., will repair to Washington and report in person to the C.O. of the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect at once, is granted Capt. Jesse R. Harris, M.C., Fort George Wright, Wash. (Oct. 19, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. James M. Phalen, M.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Division. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about Dec. 15, 1909, is granted

Capt. James D. Heysinger, M.C. (Oct. 21, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about Dec. 15, 1909, is granted Capt.

James D. Heysinger, M.C. (Oct. 21, D.E.)

Capt. Joseph F. Siler and Henry J. Nichols, M.C., are detailed to attend the National Conference on Pelagra at Columbia, S.C., Nov. 3 and 4, 1909. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Capt. Matthew A. De Lancy, M.C., will report to Lieut. Col. Louis A. La Garde, M.C., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

Capt. James Bourke, M.C., is detailed a member of Army retiring board to meet at Fort Leavenworth, vice Lieut. Col. Henry S. T. Harris, M.C., relieved. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Robert Lemmon, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Howard, Md., in time to enable him to sail on the transport leaving San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1910, for Manila, instead of on the transport sailing on or about Nov. 5, 1909. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 237, Oct. 12, 1909, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Murray, M.R.C., is revoked. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Lieut. Col. Hiram M. Chittenden, O.E., is further extended to include Nov. 30, 1909, on account of sickness. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. James B. Van Horn, M.R.C., recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Harry H. Van Kirk, M.R.C. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Reuben D. Robertson, H.C., Army transport Buford, as soon as his services are no longer needed aboard that transport will be sent on the first available transport to Manila for duty. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

Sergt. Harry Shields, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Reuben D. Robertson, H.C., is relieved from further duty on the transport Buford, and will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty. (Oct. 18, D. Cal.)

Sergt. 1st Class Percy C. Howell, H.C., Army Medical School, will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Emlyn J. Britton, H.C., Fort McPherson, Ga., is transferred to the Army Medical School Detachment. He will be sent at once to Washington, for duty. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Contract Dental Surg. William G. Hammond will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga for duty and station. (Sept. 10, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Walter O. Howell, Presidio of San Francisco, report to chief surgeon of department for annulment of contract. (Oct. 19, D. Cal.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, paymaster having reported, is assigned to duty and station at Omaha, Neb. (Oct. 15, D. Mo.)

Major William G. Gambrell, paym., relieved treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will return to proper station. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

Leave for one month, about Nov. 3, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry H. Robert, C.E. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. William G. Caples, C.E., is extended one month. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C. OF O.

Majors Jay E. Hoffer and John H. Rice, O.D., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., on business pertaining to test of ordnance material. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Leave for two months, about Nov. 1, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. Willard, Signal Corps. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Walter L. Costenbender, Co. M, Signal Corps, from further duty at Presidio of Monterey, and will, on or before expiration of furlough, proceed to Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Oct. 16, D. Cal.)

First Class Sergt. Edward M. McKinney, Co. K, Signal Corps, was found guilty by a G.O.M. of disrespectful behavior toward his commanding officer, in violation of the 20th Article of War. Guilty of violation of the 62d Article of War, and of drunkenness on duty. Sentence, dishonorable discharge, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor for five months. General Maus, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "The sentence in the case of 1st Class Sergeant McKinney is approved, but owing to the length of time the accused has been in confinement awaiting result of trial, and his previous excellent service, the confinement is remitted. As thus mitigated, the sentence will be duly executed." (Oct. 6, D. Col.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLENNAND.

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank Keller, 1st Cav. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Leave for three months and fifteen days, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. De Rosey C. Cabell, 1st Cav. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Second Lieut. Frederick S. Snyder, 2d Cav., now on leave, will repair to Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, for treatment. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

First Sergt. Edward L. Dixon, Troop A, 2d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Chaplain Francis P. Joyce, 5th Cav., is transferred to the 4th Field Artillery. He will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for two months, to take effect at once, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, 6th Cav. (Oct. 15, D. Cal.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Leave for four months, about Nov. 10, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. George E. Lovell, 7th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas. (Oct. 15, D. Mo.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States from the Philippine Islands via Europe, is granted Chaplain H. Percy Silver, 13th Cav. The resignation by Chaplain Silver of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted him. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Par. 36, S.O. 244, Oct. 20, 1909, W.D., relating to Capt. Francis H. Pope, 14th Cav., is revoked. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Capt. Clark D. Dudley, 14th Cav., to his home preparatory to retirement from active service. Leave to and including Nov. 26, 1909, is granted Captain Dudley. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Oct. 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Fred T. Cruise, 1st Field Art., Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 18, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Otto Burri, 1st F.A., Minnesota N.G., is authorized to attend and continue the regular course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Snelling, Minn. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Q.M. Sergt. Bertram Follinsby, 2d F.A., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Leave for one month and ten days, about Oct. 25, 1909, is granted Capt. Harry G. Bishop, 3d Field Art. (Oct. 18, D.T.)

The band, 3d Field Art., under command of Capt. Morris E. Locke, battalion adjutant, will proceed, dismounted, on the morning of Oct. 20 from Fort Sam Houston to Corpus Christi, Texas, for duty in connection with the visit in that city of the President of the United States. (Oct. 11, D.T.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Leave for two months, upon his relief from recruiting duty, is granted 1st Lieut. Leo P. Quinn, 4th F.A. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

add coast art. ETAIN SHREDU MFWYF BGEJ
First Lieut. George Ruhlen, Jr., C.A.C., now at Crescent City, Cal., having completed field work in connection with the Progressive Military Map, will return to his proper station, Fort Baker, Cal. (Oct. 20, D. Cal.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Second Lieut. Frederick A. Prince, 5th F.A., will report for assignment to a station in the Department of the East, pending the arrival of his battery at its station in the United States, and upon expiration of his present leave will join the station to which assigned. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for one month, about Nov. 5, 1909, is granted Capt. Albert G. Jenkins, C.A.C. (Oct. 22, D.E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Royal K. Greene, C.A.C., is extended fifteen days. (Oct. 13, D.G.)

First Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of observing the operation and use of the new automatic anchor in submarine mining. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

Col. Henry L. Harris, C.A.C., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Frank A. Buell, C.A.C., recently appointed from civil life with rank from Sept. 25, 1909, is assigned to the 6th Company. He will proceed on the transport leaving Manila about Nov. 15, 1909, to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to Fort Monroe, and join his company. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Major Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., will repair to Washington, D.C., for consultation with the Chief of Coast Artillery upon matters relating to the revision of the annual instruction memorandum for Coast Artillery troops and other matters under consideration by the Coast Artillery Board. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

On account of the necessary delay in completion of the fire-control work in the Artillery District of the Columbia, Capt. Mervyn C. Buckley, C.A.C., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., reporting upon arrival to the chief signal officer of the department for duty as his assistant. (Oct. 20, D. Col.)

Leave for three months, about Nov. 1, 1909, is granted Capt. Charles L. Fisher, C.A.C. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Engr. William H. Mahoney, C.A.C., Fort Washington, Md., will be sent to Fort Strong, Mass., to relieve Engr. Harry B. Stillman, C.A.C., who will be sent to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Charles D. Eskridge, junior grade, C.A.C., Fort Caswell, N.C., will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Engr. Thomas C. Jones, C.A.C., Fort Hancock, N.J., will be sent to Fort Mott, N.J., for duty. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

Capt. Robert S. Offley, 1st Inf., is detailed to take charge of the office of the recruiting officer at Portland, Ore., during the temporary absence on leave of 1st Lieut. John M. Kelsos, jr., retired. Upon the return to duty of Lieutenant Kelsos, Captain Offley will rejoin his proper station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Oct. 20, D. Col.)

Second Lieut. James A. Ullo, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Fort Blakely, Wash., and assume command of detachment of Co. F, 2d Battalion, C.E., at that point on work in connection with military map making of the department, relieving 2d Lieut. Gilbert E. Humphrey, C.E., who will return to his station at Vancouver Barracks. (Oct. 19, D. Col.)

First Lieut. George W. Harris, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for duty as Q.M. (Oct. 18, D. Col.)

Leave for two months and twenty days, under exceptional circumstances, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Spencer, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Oct. 11, D. Col.)

Leave for four months, from duty aboard the cableship Burnside, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry S. Malone, 1st Inf. (Oct. 7, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, upon relief from recruiting duty, is granted Major Abner Pickering, 1st Inf. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, 5th Inf. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Capt. William W. McCammon, jr., 6th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Wichita, Kas., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place, relieving 1st Lieut. Frank Geare, C.A.C., on Dec. 1, 1909. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Pope, 8th Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 20, D. Cal.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Sick leave for one month, to take effect after Oct. 20, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert L. Meador, 9th Inf. (Oct. 7, D.T.)

Capt. Marion M. Weeks, 9th Inf., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave to and including Feb. 2, 1910, is granted Capt. Marion M. Weeks, 9th Inf. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. John F. Weston, is granted Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Second Lieut. Lawrence C. Ricker, 10th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. ARTHUR WILLIAMS.

Major Daniel B. Devore, 11th Inf., from further duty at these headquarters and will return to his proper station, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Oct. 16, D. Mo.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Major Julius A. Penn, 12th Inf., is relieved from duty in Washington, D.C., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, in time to take the transport about Jan. 5, 1910, to join his regiment in the Philippines. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave to include Dec. 1, 1909, is granted Major A. S. Rowan, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Oct. 14, D. Cal.)

Leave for three months, from Dec. 15, 1909, is granted Lieut. J. S. Upham, 15th Inf. (Oct. 18, D. Colo.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf., upon his return to his station at San Francisco, after the completion of his examination for promotion, will report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty as quartermaster of the transport Logan, relieving Capt. Campbell E. Babecek, 4th Inf., upon the return of the transport to San Francisco, about Nov. 15, 1909. Captain Babecek will join his regiment. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

ning. From 1970 to 1980, the number of people in the United States who were employed in the health care industry increased from 1.5 million to 3.5 million. This increase was due to a number of factors, including the aging of the population, the increasing incidence of chronic diseases, and the development of new medical technologies. The health care industry is now one of the largest and fastest growing sectors of the U.S. economy.

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In reply to an inquiry from Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, commanding the Department of the Missouri, as to the effect of a part of paragraph 7, G.O. 177, W.D., 1907, which relates to winter target practice, the decision has been made by the General Staff that the provisional small arms firing regulations which go into effect Jan. 1, 1910, revoke the entire paragraph. It should be understood that the paragraph in question treats of skirmish fire, the equipment to be carried and revolver practice, as well as winter practice. All but the last are remodeled and changed in the new firing regulations, and the original paragraph on the adoption of the new regulations is thereby revoked. Nothing being said as to the clause in regard to winter target practice, it is inferred that paragraph also is revoked.

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There is nothing about winter practice in the new firing regulations, and it is believed that in consequence winter practice will not hereafter be required. The paragraph prescribes twenty rounds of additional ammunition, the wearing of overcoats and the carrying of the field kit. As a matter of fact, in practice it is found necessary to remit winter practice at posts where there is no target range. Furthermore, a strict construction of the clause would make it necessary for troops at winter practice to wear overcoats in the tropics and in the southern parts of the United States, where it would be a burden. Such practice would be of no benefit whatever in the tropics or in the warmer parts of the United States. Winter practice was prescribed four years ago by order of President Roosevelt. It was never called for by the Small Arms Manual. Under existing regulations commanders can have winter practice if they wish with such equipment as they may deem necessary, and under the order issued this week ample notice is given the entire Army that on Jan. 1, 1910, the requirements of paragraph 7, G.O. 177, W.D., 1907, are entirely superseded.

An important and long-looked for order relating to changes of station of troops of the Army was issued this week from the War Department, and appears under our Army head. The order designates for duty in the Philippines the following: The 6th, 9th and 19th Infantry, Batteries A, B and C, 1st Artillery; Battery C, 2d Artillery, and 13th Company of Coast Artillery. The 16th Infantry is designated for duty in Alaska, relieving the 22d Infantry. The troops to be relieved from duty in the Philippines are: 14th, 23d and 4th Regiments of Infantry, Batteries A, B and C, 5th Field Artillery; Battery D, 2d Field Artillery, and the 35th Company of Coast Artillery. There are also changes of station ordered in the United States among some of the batteries of the 1st and 5th Field Artillery. The order gives full particulars as to dates the changes of station commence, etc.

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AN INSPIRING SPECTACLE.

We wish that we could have taken some of our anti-military friends by the hand and led them to a street corner in Melbourne, Australia, when the American Battleship Fleet was there, and permitted them to behold an expression of juvenile patriotism bred and fostered by the military training of the boys of the Commonwealth. If they could have witnessed those scenes without feeling that they had yet much to learn about human nature and the hidden springs of human action, we should have felt that there was no need of bringing them back to the States, that they could well be spared. The sight which they would have seen was briefly described by Franklin Matthews at the time in his letters to the New York Sun, as reported here, and now more fully in his charming book, "Back to Hampton Roads":

"There had been that day almost a tumult at the Town Hall over a little band of sixty naval cadets who had marched about eighty miles from the city of Ballarat, up country, in their dogged determination to see the big show. You see, all over Australia and New Zealand, as well, the boys of the land are being drilled as soldiers or naval cadets. Thousands upon thousands of them are being prepared for a grim day when Australasia possibly may call upon its sons to bear arms. They are the real standing army of all this region. These boys were brought scores and hundreds of miles to town to participate in the great military review.

"In some way those Ballarat kids had not been included in the forces entitled to transportation. The boys, ranging in years from eleven to sixteen, had set their hearts on seeing the American ships and joining in the review. They were told that no means had been provided to take them to Melbourne. Disappointed? You bet they were. Then the proper spirit arose. Those lads then and there declared that if they couldn't ride they would walk. And walk they did! Their march fastened the eyes of the Commonwealth upon them. Right kind of stuff! everyone exclaimed. Just before they set out it was announced that a fund had been provided to send them on. They spurned it. Walk they had decided to do, and walk they would. So the boys set out five days before the Fleet arrived, marching on an average sixteen miles a day. The people came out to greet them and to cheer them everywhere. School-houses were thrown open to them for sleeping places. Food was provided for them. They got footsore and weary. But give in? Not one of them. And on the morning the Fleet came these sturdy lads staggered into Melbourne, some of them so tired that they had their eyes shut as they marched, their heads fairly nodding in sleep. They had had the distinction the night before of being visited at a place called Sunshine, where they stopped, by the Hon. Alfred Deakin, the Prime Minister and the great orator of the Commonwealth, who told them that they had advanced so threateningly near to Melbourne that there was nothing for the government to do but to capitulate and make the best terms possible. Maybe that didn't please the youngsters! Well, Melbourne, which is as large as Boston, capitulated the next morning. The Lord Mayor, Sir Henry Weedon, came on the Town Hall steps. The rest of the people jammed the streets. When the boys swung into Collins street, the main thoroughfare of the city, the mob broke loose from police restraints and overwhelmed the kids. Women picked them up in their arms and kissed them. Men raised them on their shoulders, and the populace cheered with mighty roars. It was a tremendous triumph for the boys. Then the police cleared the way for them, and they were permitted to march to the Town Hall. 'Here they are, sir,' said Lieutenant Adeney, their commander, to Captain Creswell, the naval director, 'sound and healthy, and not one of them dropped out.' All the time the boys were in the city they were petted and praised."

We should like to know how any man with real red blood in his veins could have seen that column of tired boys marching into Melbourne, or even read the description of it as vividly penned by Mr. Matthews, without looking down deeper into the human heart than he had ever looked before, and without feeling all his prejudices against the military education of youths slipping from him like a false robe that he was glad to shed. No system that can produce such a feeling among the boys of a country can be bad. Boys don't take instinctively to things that are bad and go on encouraging them. Healthy boys, with the intuition of youth, can tell whether a thing is worth their time and attention. Better for this great Republic of ours if the youths of the land were being trained as those lads are in far-off Australia; better for this country if some men who are called philanthropists and benefactors, instead of spending their time and fortune in decrying the military spirit, should do what they could to bring into our national life such a spirit as was shown by the march of that boys' brigade of Ballarat. There isn't enough of the Ballarat spirit in this country, and we cannot begin to cultivate

it too soon. We thank Mr. Matthews for giving us this picture of the martial feeling existing among the boys of Australia which, better than anything else we have read of the revelations of antipodean character brought out by the visit of our Fleet, illustrates the leaven of patriotism that is working among the people of Australia, and that some day, if called upon, will make itself felt in shaping the control of the Pacific Ocean and sustaining the dominance of the Anglo-Saxon race.

PRACTICE MARCHES AND THE PUBLIC.

The practice marches which commands of the Army are making in various parts of the country, like that of the two hundred-mile tramp of the 1st Battalion of the 26th Infantry in Michigan, are supplementing the good work of the more formal, diversified and spectacular military tournaments which have been given in some large cities, such as Toledo, Omaha and Albany, in educating the public in the duties and work of soldiers in time of peace and the character of Army camp routine. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL more than once has called attention to the instructive value of these exhibitions of troops, in view of the large areas of territory which have not been penetrated by the uniformed defenders of the country. By many of the inhabitants of the United States a soldier of the Republic has never been seen, and in even so populous a section as that visited in Michigan the troops of the 26th were the first United States soldiers seen in the highways since the return of the Federal forces from the South in 1865. These practice marches, therefore, are of benefit both to the troops themselves and to the residents of the sections visited, who can form from observation at first hand their own ideas of soldier life. The extension of these marches and military tournaments will make for the improvement of the recruiting of the Army. As we have often said, the life of the soldier has nothing about it that needs to be concealed; the more it is seen and understood by the parents and young men of the country, the more it will appeal to them as a valuable instruction for the young manhood of the nation.

The heartiness of the greetings extended to the officers and men on these marches attests the interest taken by the population in the military side of our national life, and gives some conception of the healthy pressure of intelligent opinion which can be brought by such communities upon Congress in behalf of the Army's welfare. Street parades, baseball games, military drills, maneuvers and band concerts make up the varied entertainment which the soldiers can furnish to the people of a countryside in the course of the marches. These exhibitions are at once a show and an education, and in this respect are worth much to the sections visited. Wherever there was a local National Guard organization, the visit of the Regulars increased enthusiasm in it, and gave the members a chance to profit by the lessons derived from actual soldier life. The conduct of the enlisted men on all these marches is exemplary. They are well behaved, modest, free from swagger and loud talk, and when, as in the case of the 26th Infantry, the soldiers have been in the Philippines, they can talk most interestingly to the civilians they meet of their experiences in the Orient. In these marches the bands that accompany the soldiers are able to give the inhabitants of the small towns such concerts as they could not otherwise enjoy except by expending a large sum for the services of a band from some large distant city. This bringing of the soldiers and the people together is in line with frequent recommendations of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL made in the days when we had no outlying dependencies and when our sphere as a world power was much more limited than at present, and all the more valuable and hopeful at this time, when our international responsibilities have so impressively and suggestively widened.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL wishes Mr. Edward Ginn, of Boston, well in his intention to establish with a million dollars an International School of Peace. As a consistent advocate of universal peace for more than a generation, we should be false to our ideals, which we have cherished in two centuries, if we should seek to place even a straw in this school's path, fringed with the stimulating goldenrod of a million dollars. We wish this proposed school the best of fortune, and we trust that its teachers and professors will be able to show the world the folly of strife and contention, but we much fear that it will succeed in that far-off day of which Kipling sings, when

No one shall work for money,
And no one shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of the working,
And each on his separate star
Shall draw the thing as he sees it,
For the God of things as they are.

There is, however, a certain naïveté about the projects of Mr. Ginn which we are afraid will not advance the cause he stands for, but, on the contrary, bring into contempt much of the better part of the peace propaganda. In an interview in the Sunday Herald, of Boston, on Oct. 24, Mr. Ginn said: "There should be a bureau of education, which should attempt to modify the courses of study in our schools, colleges and universities by eliminating the use of literature and history which tend to inculcate unduly the military spirit and exaggerate the achievements of war. Too much of our history is now devoted to accounts of battles and ex-

ploits of war heroes; too little respect and attention are devoted to the unselfish deeds and self-sacrifice of the lives of thousands of noble men and women who have striven and achieved mightily for the benefit of the race in the fields of peace." We know no history or literature that unduly exalts the military events in our national life. Surely not too much is said of General Washington and the events associated with the establishment of this Republic. The most precious legacies which Time has bequeathed to Boston are those which cluster about her part in the Revolutionary War. Her most famous monument is that of Bunker Hill, and her most famous blinding is Faneuil Hall, where Boston orators stirred men's hearts to armed revolt. Whatever may be the intentions of Mr. Ginn, the logical outcome of his plans, as now projected, would be to eliminate the historical monuments which are associated with war, for the Bunker Hill shaft preaches a daily lesson of patriotism and military sacrifice as potently as any schoolbook. Let Mr. Ginn go out some night, when the iconoclastic spirit burns high within him, and tear down the famous monument to the Minute Men in Concord, in the shadow of Ralph Waldo Emerson's house, and then, with a supply of dynamite, proceed to destroy the Bunker Hill monument. As Mr. Ginn would stand upon the ruins of the Bunker Hill shaft we can imagine with what patience and admiration the throng of excited Bostonians would listen to his speech beginning, "My friends, let us rejoice that this stone memorial, which has so long unduly inculcated the military spirit, no longer rears its degrading capstone to the sky. Let us rejoice—" but here we prefer to stop and let imagination finish the picture of the cheering and applauding multitude that would affectionately lift Mr. Ginn upon their shoulders and—throw him into the nearest horsepond.

In advocating a larger measure of self-control among National Guardsmen, as a lesson to be learned from the fatal bayoneting by a militiaman of a spectator at Dallas during the crush to see President Taft on Oct. 23, the Baltimore Sun makes the point that such a deplorable accident would not have happened if a Regular soldier had been acting as a guard. It goes without saying that the Regular has more self-control than a citizen soldier, but it should not be forgotten that the National Guardsman, trying to control a crowd, is likely to have more impudence and disrespect to contend with than the Regular. The average man knows that the Regular will not tolerate trifling, and that when he tells a spectator to stand back or not to push he means it. With the Guardsman, however, the spectator takes chances, and often refuses to obey direct orders. This respect for the Regular has been strikingly shown in cases of riots. In the great railroad strike back in 1877, after the sheriff's deputies and state troops had tried in vain to keep order at Pittsburg, some Regulars were put on duty there, and it was proved that at that time one Regular company was worth the whole National Guard of Pennsylvania in awing a crowd. There are several reasons for this respect for men of the Army. One is that the Regular is known to be absolutely impartial, that he can have no sympathy with one side or the other to the local dispute, and that he represents the authority of the whole country, not that of the city, county or state. It is his duty to obey the orders of his superior officer to the letter, and the rioters know well that he will see to it that his orders to them are obeyed as strictly. The moral force he exerts comes from his being part of the national Army, membership in which is reflected in his superior bearing, carriage and military air. There is a stern nationalism conveyed by his demeanor that is foreign to the department, however punctilious, of a National Guardsman, and a business-like aspect that impresses the most violent rioter. The contention of the Sun that the "National Guard should be composed of men who, through constant discipline, have learned to control themselves, men who will not act upon sudden impulse, but will keep cool and clear-headed in any emergency," will not be easily comprehended by those who have had much to do with recruiting the Guard. Recruits join the Guard expecting to obtain the discipline that teaches them to control themselves, and it is by serving in the Guard that they acquire this self-control. To admit to the state regiments only young men who have already learned that which soldiering is expected to teach them is virtually to put an end to recruiting. The Sun's assertion that men with a temperament that prompts them to "shoot before they think ought not to be enrolled in the National Guard" leads nowhere, because it is precisely service in the Guard that reveals control or lack of control in such emergencies, which, not occurring in civil life, give a young man no occasion for showing whether he is possessed of the qualities which are best in a soldier. Some men who may exhibit the most phlegmatic traits when before the recruiting officer may, under the stress of riot excitement or other unusual strain, be less capable of self-control than another man of more excitable nature, but of greater power of self-control in times of crisis.

The incongruity between the language of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, providing for the organization of the Philippine Scouts and the commissioning of enlisted men in the Regular Army as officers in the Scouts, and Paragraph 2, G.O. 195, W.D., 1908, which requires that candidates for appointment as officers in the Philippine Scouts must be citizens of the United States, as brought out by an inquiry in the Answers department of the

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is to be corrected by a general order, which is suggested this week in an elaborate opinion by J.A. Gen. George B. Davis. The law regulating appointments to the grade of first and second lieutenants in the Philippine Scouts appears in the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, as follows: "The squadron and battalion staff officers and first and second lieutenants of companies may be selected from the non-commissioned officers or enlisted men of the Regular Army of not less than two years' service, or from officers or enlisted men serving, or who have served, in the Volunteers subsequent to April 21, 1898." These are the only conditions imposed by statute in regard to the eligibility of an enlisted man for appointment to the grade of first and second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. Under existing laws with regard to enlistment, an alien who has made legal declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States may be accepted as an enlisted man, and, after his honorable discharge from the Army, he may, at the expiration of a year, apply for his final papers and perfect his citizenship. In G.O. 195, W.D., 1908, applicants for appointment as first and second lieutenants in the Philippine Scouts "must be citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, unmarried, not under twenty-one or over thirty-one years of age, physically sound and of a good moral character, and must have had not less than two years' service. Among the applicants for appointments at this time is a sergeant with a good record who is eligible under the law, but ineligible under the Army Regulations. To comply with the latter he would have to secure an honorable discharge, establish his residence for one year in the United States and take out his final papers, which would, of course, interrupt his continuous service, and cost him the opportunity for the service he desires in the Philippine Scouts. It is only just and reasonable that the regulations should be made to comply with the law.

A board of U.S. Coast Artillery officers, consisting of Cols. H. L. Harris, A. Todd and Lieut. Col. A. Cronkhite, which was appointed to look into the matter of furnishing armory mechanical equipment for National Guard Coast Artillery organizations, met in New York city a few days since, and it is hoped the recommendations they have made will bear fruit. Invited to meet with the board were Gen. David E. Austen, Chief of Coast Artillery of New York, and Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry, also Cols. William F. Morris, of the 9th N.Y.N.G.; Elmore F. Austin, of the 8th Artillery District, N.G.N.Y., and Colonel Taylor, of General Austen's staff. The needs of the National Guard Coast Artillery were discussed thoroughly, and there can be no misunderstanding as to what is needed. If for any reason the Government cannot furnish the necessary armory equipment, if not all necessary requisitions, the National Guard Coast Artillery organizations should be turned back into Infantry, and officers and men devote their time to better advantage. The New York City Armory Board, at an expense of some \$10,000, months since fitted up all the necessary stations in the 8th, 9th and 13th Regiment armories, in connection with Artillery instruction, upon the recommendation of General Austen. The Government, however, despite recommendations made months ago, has done nothing. As an example of how slow it moves, General Austen put in a requisition for wire for the armory stations last December, and the wire has not been received yet. The armories of the 8th and the 9th Regiments have been without any mechanical equipment for now going on two years. The 13th is a little better off, as it has its old plant of dummy artillery to practice with. Unless the Government supplies the needed mechanical instruction without further delay officers and men will be getting discouraged. We understand that one of the recommendations of the Artillery Board will be that the National Guard officers be examined every year, and that at the end of three years all who fail to pass must either resign or be retired. In order to pass such an examination they must have the means of gaining some practical as well as theoretical knowledge.

Now that the season has arrived when the West Point and the Annapolis cadets are hardening their muscles, developing their wind and cultivating their speed, preparatory to the yearly clash on the gridiron, it is timely to note the following tribute paid to the military value of football by Col. James Parker, commanding the 11th U.S. Cavalry, in a circular issued to his regiment at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., under date of Oct. 24, 1909, announcing the organization of a regimental league: "The game of football is calculated to bring out and develop most valuable soldierly qualities, unflinching courage, ready obedience and unflinching fortitude under pain and stress. The man who is a good football player can always be expected to distinguish himself on the field of battle." In the event of war we shall keep our eyes on the fullbacks, quarterbacks, etc., of the various teams, and expect them to live up to the promise they displayed on the gridiron. May we not expect some General or Field Marshal Parker in a future war selecting men for some hazardous enterprise, to interrogate candidates in this wise: "What have you done in the past?" Applicant—"I made ten yards around the Navy left end in spite of Northcroft, sir." "Consider yourself selected. And now what is your record?" Second Applicant—"I kicked a goal from the field against a thirty-mile wind." "Selected."

26TH INFANTRY MEN ON PRACTICE MARCH.

The citizens of Pontiac, Mich., gave a banquet to the officers of the 1st Battalion of the 26th U.S. Infantry at the Hotel Hodges on Sept. 28. The dinner was a farewell to the troops, following their exhibition drill, which they had given for the benefit of the people of the city and the surrounding country. Ex-Senator T. D. Seeley was the toastmaster. Capt. David P. Cordray, 26th Inf., expressed the appreciation of the officers for the hospitality they had received at the hands of the citizens, and complimented the local military company on its showing made under adverse circumstances, and then turned over the duty of responding for the Army to Surg. H. W. Yemans, Med. Res. Corps, who viewed the Army as a school, and said that the soldier who has a certificate of graduation, a discharge with the marking of "excellent," is sure of employment wherever he may seek it. The 26th Infantry has but recently returned from the Philippines, and the speaker gave an interesting talk on matters in the Islands.

The battalion stopped at Pontiac on its 200-mile practice march from Fort Wayne, Mich., through the counties of Wayne, Oakland, Lapeer and Macomb. The commanding officer was Major E. E. Hatch; adjutant, Lieut. Launcelot M. Purcell; surgeon, Lieut. H. W. Yemans; commissary, Lieut. Charles H. Rich; topographical officer, Capt. David P. Cordray; company commanders, Co. A, Lieut. Francis L. Sward; Co. B, Capt. George E. Houle; Co. C, Capt. Otto B. Rosenbaum; Co. D, Lieut. Clyde B. Parker and Lieut. Lester D. Baker. The officers and men were cordially entertained along the entire route, and in many places their visit was made the occasion of special demonstrations. The residents took much interest in the drills and marches, the soldiers being the first seen by them on the highways since the return of the troops from the South in 1865. Visitors to the camp of the battalion at the various halting places were interested in the two Filipino boys who were servants to two officers. At Pontiac the soldiers camped near the Polish Catholic Seminary. In a baseball game with the seminary students the Infantry nine was beaten by a score of 8 to 6. At Plymouth the soldier nine won against a picked team reinforced by players from Detroit by a score of 3 to 0. Thursday afternoon, Sept. 30, was made a holiday in Plymouth, and the entire population repaired to the park, where the battalion went through a series of maneuvers. The band of the 26th in the evening gave a concert, which was pronounced the finest musical treat the town had ever enjoyed. At Oxford, on Oct. 1, the people gave themselves up to making the most of the soldiers' visit. There was a street parade of the troops in the morning, followed with maneuvers at the ball park, a baseball game between the soldier and civilian nines, guard mount and an evening band concert.

11TH CAVALRY FIELD DAY.

The monthly field day of the 11th U.S. Cavalry, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on Oct. 30, was most successful. We regret the want of space to print the full circular giving details for each event, which were so complete that the program was carried out without a hitch anywhere. A copy of the circular can be obtained from Capt. and Adj. Herbert A. White, 11th U.S. Cav., Fort Oglethorpe. There were fifteen events on the program, made up of a hundred yard dash, machine-gun contest, mounted rescue race, 400 yard relay dismounted, mounted tug of war, running high jump, conical wall tent pitching, mounted potato race, signal contest, mounted wrestling, litter drill, mounted gymnastics, jumping for form, equipment race, officers over jumps. The judges of events were Majors H. W. Wheeler, W. A. Mercer and G. W. Goode, Capt. H. A. White and George Vidmer, and Lieuts. H. M. Hickam, H. H. Fuller, C. P. Mills, Charles D. Rogers, Charles S. Jackson, W. G. Meade, G. H. Baird, W. E. W. MacKinlay, F. P. Amos and B. N. Rittenhouse; inspectors for tents, etc., one to each squad or contestant, Capt. J. F. McKinley, Lieuts. E. R. Tompkins, W. H. Westmoreland, W. G. Meade, G. H. Baird, S. C. Reynolds, F. T. Dickman, G. H. Wyman, C. P. Chandler, C. D. Rogers, C. S. Jackson and Vet. J. H. Gould, all of the 11th Cav., and 1st Lieuts. W. C. Griswold and R. Heterick, M.R.C.; timekeepers, Lieuts. E. L. Cox and E. R. Harris, 11th Cav.; marshal and referee, Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav.; officer in charge, Capt. J. T. Haines, 11th Cav.; clerk of the course, Lieut. S. O. Elting, 11th Cav.; starter, Lieut. James E. Shelley, 11th Cav.; scorers, Sqn. Sergt. Majors E. F. Nickum, William O'Connell and R. T. Jewell, 11th Cav.; announcer, Drum Major J. G. Laird, 11th Cav.

A circular from headquarters of the 11th Cavalry, dated Oct. 24, says that the interest in football and the success of the post team make it desirable that a regimental league be formed to play a series of games between teams to be organized, one in each squadron, each team to play three games with each of the other teams. To take charge of this series of games the following committee was appointed: Lieut. Col. W. D. Beach, Major H. W. Wheeler, Major W. A. Mercer, Major G. W. Goode, Lieutenant Shelley, Lieut. G. H. Baird, Lieut. S. C. Reynolds. The last three officers will have direct charge of the teams in their squadrons. A silver cup has been provided as a trophy to the winning team. Games will be played on each Sunday afternoon.

JOINT MANEUVERS APPROVED.

In a personal letter to his friend, Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, U.S.A., Fort Omaha, Neb., an officer of the Massachusetts Militia, Capt. H. B. Campbell, says: "We sure had a great camp this year! You see a lot of stuff in the papers about how the poor soldiers suffered in the 'war maneuvers,' but none of that howl comes from the 8th, and very little, if any, from the other Massachusetts regiments. Those fellows should take another dose of the same medicine; it's good for the 'belly-ache.' It will either cure or drive them out of the Service. Either would be a good thing for the National Guard. Here is what F Co. had for the week's work: Sunday, outpost; Monday, advance guard from the southern end of Monponset Pond to the Green, two miles northeast of Middleboro; outpost from time of halt until eleven o'clock Tuesday, when driven in; marched eight miles before making camp in the worst rain and over the muddest roads ever. This outpost work Monday and Tuesday was the real thing; there was something doing most every minute and plenty of examples in minor tactics and lots of fun. Wednesday, rear guard from South Halifax to Gurney's Corners, one

mile east of South Hanson; Thursday, support of a battery for an hour or more, then marched eight miles to Hanover Four Corners in one hour and thirty-five minutes, arriving in time to be the first troops in action there. (This by the whole battalion.) Later F Co. alone had the pleasure of knocking a big chunk out of the backsides of a battalion of the 7th New York after a very hard flank march through a swamp. Caught them directly in the back and fired two or more rounds per man before they found out where we were. No need going into details; you know what the work is when I tell you that the West Point practice march was played beside it. Not a man sick and everyone reporting for duty every morning. The men all say it was the best tour of duty they ever had, and hope for something similar next year. It is the kind of work that interests us, is what we really need, and what we all hope will be given." Captain Dickinson was the "guest-instructor" unofficially while on leave in 1908 while the regiment was at Pine Camp, N.Y., a guest of the lieutenant colonel, and he worked with the different company and battalion commanders. The non-commissioned officers and officers of the regiment accompanied the Corps of Cadets in their practice march in the summer of 1907. Captain Campbell is an enthusiastic Infantryman. He maintains good discipline and has a husky lot of men in the ranks from the rural districts about Haverhill, and he knows how to get good results with this material. He is the best type of National Guard line officer.

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The United States has a right to expect that, when the States make requisition for property, they have adequate and suitable facilities for the safe storage and preservation of such property. Whenever any property is lost by reason of the fact that it has not been properly stored, or that reasonable care has not been exercised in regard to its safety, the state is responsible, and a charge should be made against its allotment, but, at the same time, the state need not require the officer to make good, to the state, the amount of the charge imposed by the Act of June 22, 1906, if he is not at fault.

Officers of the Organized Militia, who in cases of necessity expend moneys from their own private funds for liquid coffee for the companies while en route to maneuvers, should be reimbursed for such expenditures, provided they comply with the requirements of paragraph 123 of the Subsistence Manual.

In the Regular Service the organization of machine-gun platoons as now prescribed by W.D. orders has not been entirely satisfactory, and the organization of machine-gun companies is now under consideration, each regiment of Cavalry and of Infantry to have a thirteenth company assigned to it as a machine-gun company. There is no objection to the State of Ohio organizing separate independent platoons or companies, designating them machine-gun companies, and attaching them by orders to the several infantry regiments for duty.

The Adjutant General of a state was advised of the impropriety of his chief clerk attempting to transact business of an official nature, which, under the rules of the War Department, should be transacted over the signature of a commissioned officer, who should be the Adjutant General of the state or an officer acting in the absence of the A.G.

After the present distribution of "Studies in Minor Tactics" shall have been completed, the remaining copies will be issued pro rata to the Adjutants General. Additional copies may thereafter be obtained on requisition of the Governor, or they may be purchased direct from the secretary of the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

The interesting question having arisen as to the limit of punishment in the case of a soldier who, having been in the Service more than one year, was convicted of absence from inspection and reveille, and on proof of seven previous convictions was sentenced to confinement at hard labor for one month and forfeiture of \$15 of his pay. The Judge Advocate General holds, in an opinion rendered this week, that the limit of punishment for an inferior court-martial offense, whether the offense be tried by an inferior or a general court-martial (and where dishonorable discharge is not imposed by a general court-martial), should be three months' confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of three months' pay, and, for a non-commissioned officer or first class private, reduction in addition thereto.

The Judge Advocate General, having been asked if a retired officer could enlist in the National Guard of Colorado for the purpose of becoming eligible for appointment to a military office, holds that this course is not objectionable on the ground of legality, whatever may be thought of the expediency or propriety of it. He suggests that the enlistment should be coupled with a condition annulling the enlistment should the officer fail to pass a qualifying examination, and hints that the military attainments of a retired officer of the Regular Army ought to be sufficiently established to render unnecessary any ascertainment by examination prescribed by the laws of Colorado.

Questions having come up from the Department of the East as to the proper method of taking account of typewritten words in the records of general court-martial cases, the War Department has decided that the abbreviations "A." standing for the word answer, and "Q." standing for the word question, shall each be counted as a separate word. All dates, such as "25th" and "1909," will be counted as one word. Punctuation marks will not be counted as a word.

A soldier confined in the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth has made claim for civilian clothing destroyed by the fire at that institution last spring. It is held by the Judge Advocate General that it would have been possible at any time after his imprisonment began for him to have had his clothing delivered to anyone he might name to take care of it, and that in view of the conditions under which the property was stored the Government does not stand in the relation of an insurer. Nothing short of legislation by Congress will afford the soldier any remedy.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

In the case of an appeal of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the decision of the Auditor against the company in the matter of the transportation of the baggage of a Marine Corps pay clerk is overruled, the Comptroller saying: "It appears that for a long period of time the clerks of paymasters of the Marine Corps have been held to be entitled to, and have been paid, the same allowance as clerks to paymasters of the Army. I therefore see no reason why they may not be entitled to the same transportation of personal baggage upon change of sta-

tion upon proper orders when the said transfer is for the good of the Service."

In the case of Thomas L. Patton, seaman, U.S.N., acting as mail carrier and orderly, the Comptroller decides that "an enlisted man of the United States Navy who has been selected and designated a Navy mail clerk is entitled to pay from the date of his designation by the Postmaster General, provided he enters upon his duties on or prior to the date of his designation and takes the oath of office prescribed by the Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat., 417), subsequent to designation and before his separation from the position. (See 8 Comp. Dec., 199; 21 MS. Comp. Dec., 99.)"

Capt. Harry Burgess, C.E., U.S.A., appealed from a charge against him of \$278.55 made by the Auditor because of his receipt of this amount on account of pay received for exercise of higher command. In reply to an appeal from the Auditor's action, the Comptroller says: "You are informed that said request was entered as an appeal in this office. On receipt of the papers, however, it was found that the Auditor had made no settlement of your said account, and hence there is no basis of appeal to this office. This office consequently has no jurisdiction to pass upon the correctness of the Auditor's settlement made to you in the letter dated the 13th ultimo aforesaid, said statement not being a settlement of your claim within the meaning of Section 8 of the Act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat., 207), from which you have a right of appeal to this office. Your appeal is therefore dismissed for want of jurisdiction. I may say, however, that when the Auditor has settled your claim, that is by allowance or disallowance, if you are not satisfied therewith you will then have your right of appeal to this office at any time within a year from the date of the Auditor's settlement, as provided in Section 8 of said Act of July 31, 1894." A similar reply has been made to Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, U.S.A., retired, who has had \$461.64 charged against him for the same cause.

In the case of Thomas D. Harris, paymaster, U.S.N., the Comptroller says: "It appears that the claimant qualified for appointment as assistant paymaster while serving as an enlisted man, and it is fair to presume that he procured his discharge in anticipation of his appointment, and without any intention of leaving the naval Service. The fact that a few days elapsed between his discharge as an enlisted man and his appointment as an officer does not, in my opinion, under the circumstances shown, constitute his appointment as one from civil life within the meaning of the above statute. (See 14 Comp. Dec., 608; 46 MS. Comp. Dec., 1599, Sept. 19, 1905; 47 id., 375, Oct. 20, 1908; 47 id., 1569, Dec. 23, 1908.) This case differs from that of Crowell (14 Comp. Dec., 393), referred to by claimant, in that Crowell qualified for appointment as assistant paymaster after the revocation of his appointment as paymaster's clerk, and there is nothing to indicate any connection between such revocation and his subsequent appointment as assistant paymaster."

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster's Department the past week has awarded the following contracts: Fort Sheridan, to R. D. Connell, Delavan, Ill., for the construction of one quartermaster's stable, \$16,500; to James Corse, Racine, Wis., one double set of non-commissioned officers' quarters, \$5,394; to John Jeffrey, of Chicago, Ill., blacksmith shop, \$2,948, and addition to wagon shed, \$6,000; to the McEwen Plumbing Co., Chicago, for plumbing quartermaster's stable, \$1,056. Fort Missoula, to McInis, Harrington Co., Seattle, Wash., one quartermaster's stable, \$1,804; two non-commissioned officers' quarters, \$11,543; one wagon shed, \$3,104; to J. P. Adamsan, Seattle, plumbing quartermaster's stable \$1,050; plumbing two non-commissioned officers' quarters, \$1,750. Fort Snelling, Thomas Keough, St. Paul, Minn., downspout drain for officers' quarters, \$550. Fort H. G. Wright, Joseph Berenetti, New London, Conn., roads, catch basins, gutters and drains, \$5,699; Michael O'Connell, New London, Conn., concrete walks, \$2,000. Fort Thomas, Ralph H. Pyne, Newport, Ky., construction of walks, \$507; The Louis Drach Construction Co., Newport, Ky., road work, \$462.

The Quartermaster's Department has this week advertised for bids for the following construction work: Fort Rodman, ordnance repair shop; Fort Andrews, ordnance repair shop; Fort Leavenworth, school and annex to Sheridan Hall; Fort Sill, one guardhouse, one stable, guard and shop building, one quartermaster's workshop, one quartermaster's storehouse; Fort Hancock, one double set non-commissioned officers' quarters, one double set civilian employees' quarters, one blacksmith shop.

JAPAN'S POLICY OF THE CLOSE MOUTH.

As one reads the avalanche of books from military men and others on the Manchurian war, one is struck by the absence of Japanese authors. Whether or not a prohibition has been put upon the publishing of war volumes by officers of the Japanese army, such silence would be in keeping with the reputation of the discreet islanders, who have the name of listening much and saying little. As it is now, the Japanese are profiting by what the observers of other nations have given to the world, while the lessons they themselves learned are locked in their own breasts. It may be that the difficulty of translating works from Japanese will account for the paucity of Japanese official comment, but it is more likely that their traditional caution has kept them from contributing to the literary deluge which has followed the war. Many officers on the Russian side, including the distinguished General Kuropatkin, have kept their pens busy with their impressions of the war, but we have yet to read of any work by Marshal Oyama, General Kuroki, General Nogi or Admiral Togo. The Revue Militaire des Armées Etrangères, of Paris, commenting on the difficulty of forming an opinion about the military progress of Japan, says: "In Japan nothing is published regarding the army, and all information on military matters is considered as an official secret, and is withheld from the public." Where such a rule exists about the simplest details of the army in time of peace, it is easily understood that the authorities would not look with favor upon any officer who would give the world the benefit of the lessons he had acquired in a war, the principle doubtless being that such lessons should be for the benefit of his country alone. Whether the example of Japan in this respect will be imitated by other nations is a question, but when we read in General Kuropatkin's book, not only an analysis of the weak points in the Russian army, but also an outline of what his country is expected to do in Siberia in the near future in strengthening herself against a probable war with Japan, one is led

to ask whether, after all, the freedom to print which operates in the armies of Christian countries may not be carried to a point where a nation may be injured by it.

We have before us as we write an account by Comdr. Vladimir Semenov, Imperial Russian Navy, of the doings of the Russian navy in the Manchurian war, published under the title of "Rasplata" ("The Reckoning"). A translation of it appears in the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, of London. Such exposures are made in this of the wrangling and backbiting between the services that one cannot conceive, if they had existed in the Japanese navy, that any officer would have been allowed to print a word of it. At random we make quotations to show the humiliating condition that existed in the Russian military establishment at the opening of and during the war. "The relations between army and navy at Port Arthur had never been particularly friendly, and with the outbreak of war they became very bad," writes Commander Semenov. "I believe that I am already able to consider the past with comparative calm and impartiality, but I cannot rid myself of the idea that someone had his hand in this from personal interests. Someone suggested to the army that our failures at sea were not the fault of the commanders in the fleet, but of the bad elements under their orders (officers and men). The same thing was whispered to the navy about the army. The army violently accused the squadron of having been caught unprepared by the enemy's attack. The navy, on the other hand, maintained that the fortress had been taken by surprise by the war. On Feb. 9 only two hastily prepared batteries had been able to support the squadron. The remainder had not been manned, and the guns were still swaddled up for the winter. It was the case of the kettle and the pot; still, someone had an interest in furthering this squabble. How otherwise can the following be explained? In the officers' messes on board the ships whose guns had been landed to strengthen the land front scenes were enacted not far removed from mutiny. It went so far that some officers threatened to get up steam, go to sea, and, if the fortress tried to prevent them, to fire at the forts. At the same time the people in the forts abused the navy for not wanting to fight and for landing their guns. The irritation against us became so great that in all seriousness the proposal was made for the fortress artillery to fire on the squadron to force it to put to sea and fight. A singular misunderstanding! Was it not purposely disseminated among the two most important defenders of the Russian cause, of Russian honor in the Far East? Later on this misunderstanding was cleared up. But did this do any good? Did the army and navy henceforth look upon the Japanese as their common enemy? No; they looked upon their superiors as the common enemy."

There would seem to be only one excuse for the publication of such reflections upon the two services, and that is that a knowledge by the masses of the Russian people of the corruption and inefficiency of the military establishment is the only way to bring about a thorough housecleaning. If Japan should fall into such a condition, and the facts were not disclosed by publication, but kept as military secrets, it might result in the perpetuation of an iniquitous system, and in this respect the present system of secretiveness may work an injury to the nation, but until then perhaps the friends of Japan will see a wisdom in her policy of the close mouth.

SOME STORIES OF NAPOLEON I.

In his "Recollections of a Long Life," just published by the Scribners, Lord Broughton (John C. Hobhouse) tells of meeting at Milan, in 1816, Beyle, who gave him an account of the retreat from Moscow when he was in attendance on Napoleon. The Emperor, never rousing from his dejection, walked for hours without speaking. "Once or twice some soldiers cried as he passed, 'Ce malin nous fait tuer tous.' He turned round and looked at the speakers; the soldiers burst into tears." Beyle declared that so far from being cruel, Napoleon was not cruel enough—that he had the Bourbons in his hands and would not make away with them. The finest day of Napoleon's life, Beyle said, was that on which the battle of Borodino was fought. "He was sitting on the ground between two sandhills, tapping a drumhead; every now and then they brought him word, such a one is killed. 'Well, go you.' General Caulaincourt is killed: 'Allez vous,' looking about to his staff and so on, as the balls fled over the hill. This was in battle, but he had feelings when not in the height of action." There is an amusing story told by Talleyrand to Alvanley and repeated by the latter to Hobhouse:

"Just before the campaign against Austria he (Talleyrand) came into the room where Napoleon was talking to the Russian Ambassador in a fit of madness, stamping and jumping on the chairs, and performing other freaks. When the Russian Ambassador went out of the room, Talleyrand asked Napoleon why he was in such transports of rage. Napoleon told him that he had put on that 'mien' to make the Russian write to his court and advise it to keep to its neutrality. 'I never was cooler in my life,' said Napoleon; 'tenez mon pouls,' which Talleyrand did, and found the pulse quite as usual, which was very slow."

Hobhouse's diary is full of stories about the great Emperor, for whom he felt an admiration almost amounting to idolatry. When Napoleon returned from Elba the Englishman straightway posted off to Paris to see that "extraordinary being," and remained there through the "Hundred Days." He saw the Emperor first at a review, and describes him thus:

"His face is of a deadly pale, his jaws overhanging, but not so much as I had heard. His hair is short, of a dark dusky brown. The lady in the Tuilleries told me the soldiers called him *notre petit tondin*. He generally stood with his hands knitted behind him or folded before him, three or four times took snuff out of a plain brown box. Once looked at his watch, which, by the way, had a gold face, and, I think, a brown hair chain like an English one. His teeth seemed regular, but not clean. He very seldom spoke, but when he did, smiled in some sort agreeably. He looked about him, not knitting, but joining his eyebrows. * * * The last regiment of the National Guard was followed by the boys of the Imperial Lyceum, who came rushing by, shouting, and many of them running out of their ranks with petitions. Then, for the first time, Napoleon seemed delighted. He opened his mouth almost to a laugh, and turned round to his attendants, right and left, with every expression of pleasure."

Hobhouse said that he never saw anybody with such a face—"the lower part is not ever imitable scarcely." There is a characteristic glimpse of the Emperor which was captured at another review which Hobhouse attended:

"He marched in time by the side of a column filing,

absolutely confounded with them. I saw him go up to a grenadier, presenting arms to him as he was walking down the line, and after talking to him for two minutes, pull him by the nose. I also saw him, when a middle-aged colonel of the line ran up to him and began to talk, interrupt him by giving him a sound box on the left ear, at which the colonel seemed delighted, and went away smiling and showing his ear, which was red with the blow."

THE MOSHER BOILER.

If the Mosher water tube boiler, financed by Lewis Nixon, is to be adopted for the Kearsarge and Kentucky, as is suggested, it is of interest to know which type will be adopted, as there are many varieties. One closely resembles the Yarrow, or rather the Firmenrich, and another has horizontal tubes of small diameter. Probably the first one will be favored, that is, the one with sub-vertical tubes, although this has not been decided yet. The boiler used on some of our torpedo-boats is known as type A. The Mosher vertical boiler, although it is not considered the highest type of the sub-vertical, is superior to the Babcock and Wilcox, as it can be forced to a greater extent, and, as the tubes are smaller, is less dangerous. Some of the claims for it are doubtful, particularly that about the facility of removing the tubes on the vertical one on account of the casing outside the drums. The following comparison between the Babcock and Wilcox, on the U.S.S. Wyoming, and the Mosher, on the U.S.S. Florida, is published by the Mosher Company:

Type of boiler.	Babcock & Wilcox.	Mosher
Coal per I.H.P. per hour, main and auxiliary engines.....	2.51 lbs.	2.03 lbs.
Coal per sq. ft. of grate.....	30.85 lbs.	19.82 lbs.
Coal per sq. ft. heating surface.....	.7612 lbs.	.495 lbs.
Steam pressure of boiler.....	226.8 lbs.	203 lbs.
Air pressure.....	%	.2
Coal per hour, total.....	6170.90	4757
Total I.H.P.....	2451.691	2517
Total I.H.P. per sq. ft. of heating surface.....	.3588	.2495
Total I.H.P. per sq. ft. of grate.....	11.79	9.97
Heating surface in all four boilers.....	8800 sq. ft.	9600 sq. ft.
Grate surface in all four boilers.....	200 sq. ft.	240 sq. ft.
Ratio of heating to grate surface.....	44 to 1	40 to 1
Weight of machinery allowed by contract.....	246.75 tons	256.67 tons
Actual weight of boilers and fittings.....	89.48 tons	64 tons
Excess of weight.....	16.55 tons	None
Reserve weight contractor would have secured by using Mosher boilers.....	8.83 tons	22.64 tons
Penalty for excess weight in dollars.....	\$10,385	

Mosher boilers have been supplied to eleven torpedo-boats and the monitor Florida in the U.S. Navy, six torpedo-boats in the Russian navy, and two gunboats for the Mexican government, the Tampico and Vera Cruz; one cruiser and torpedo-boat for the Brazilian government.

A SUGGESTION FOR AMBITIOUS MILITIAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Admitting the urgent necessity for more officers for duty in the Regular Army, is it not a reasonable suggestion that officers of the National Guard be ordered to duty with the Regular establishment to fill the places made vacant by college details and other detached service? There is no question that the Guard has the material, qualified for this duty, on the ground that if a Guard officer can be trusted to handle men in time of war, against the enemy, he can do better in time of peace, with the advantage of the experience and discipline of the command to guide him. He would also have to attend the officers' post school, and when his tour of duty expired he would be just the man the War Department would be glad to look to, to help train the National Guard, to which he would return.

H. W. DAVIS, Captain, 5th Inf., Ohio N.G.

There is but one way by which officers of the National Guard can secure command in the Regular Army, and that is by receiving an appointment by the President and a commission after confirmation by the Senate. This being the law, we would suggest that officers of the Organized Militia, ambitious of service in the Regular Army, should exert themselves to secure the passage of an Act by Congress providing for the increase of officers of the Army so imperatively needed. They might include in the Act the requirement that appointments from civil life be confined, so far as possible, to officers of the Organized Militia.

A HINT FOR INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Oct. 22, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I would like very much, through your columns, to remind our Infantry officers of the necessity of promptly voting on the proposed Amendments to our Constitution. These Amendments are exactly the same as those which so many of us voted for a year ago, and I have ascertained incidentally that many Infantry officers have been of the opinion or belief that such Amendments were passed at that time, while, in fact, twenty-four additional votes were needed, and the proposed measure failed, although there was practically no opposition. Two-thirds of all the regular members must vote for any proposed change in our Constitution in order to obtain the desired result. It is suggested that the regimental branches of our association stir up their absent officers to the necessity of voting, and sending such votes to the secretary of our association.

C. J. CRANE, Colonel, 9th Infantry.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP NEPTUNE.

Mr. Horace See calls our attention to the fact that he has for some years been advocating the introduction of the high-speed, cruiser-battleship into our naval program on account of its great superiority as a fighting machine over the slow-speed battleship. The activity of Great Britain in this direction has at last awakened our own press to notice what is being done by that nation, although it has not yet thoroughly grasped the subject or realized this is a class of vessel that has come to stay; that the nation strongest in them will be the strongest in time of action, and that it is high

time for the United States to drop the heavy armored slow-speed ship for the lighter armored one, with a speed superior to that of most of the torpedo-boats we possess, while costing no more money than the former to build. This type is also the best for obtaining higher economy from the turbine engine, on account of the higher speed at which this engine can be run. In proof of Mr. See's statement we quote the following from the New York Tribune, repeating much contained in former communications from Mr. See:

"In a few weeks there will be laid down at Devonport a battleship far surpassing the Neptune and making the original Dreadnought seem almost obsolete. This tremendous vessel is to be a heavily armored battleship, and also heavily armed. It is expected that it will carry at least ten, and probably twelve, guns of 13.5 inches caliber, and with a range of effectiveness exceeding that of any others in the world. Thus, laid by the side of it, this vessel would probably be a little more than a match for any other; at least until our proposed ships are built, with twelve 14-inch guns apiece. But the most striking feature of it is to be its speed. It is to be fitted with turbine engines of no less than 70,000 horsepower. Our Delaware has 30,000 horsepower, or a little more, to drive her at almost 22 knots. The great battleship-cruisers of the Invincible class have only 45,000 horsepower, which drives them at 27 knots, and the Mauretania has only 68,000 indicated horsepower. But here will be the most heavily armed and armored battleship in the world driven by 70,000 horsepower at a rate of at least 30 knots. And we are told that within the next three or four months not only one, but four such vessels will be laid down in British dockyards. Now and then at a public auction a British drives off all competitors by suddenly raising his bid by a much larger increase than had hitherto been made. When men have been raising their bids \$5 at a time it discourages them to have some one make a jump of \$100 at once. Perhaps Great Britain is acting on that principle in designing this latest ship—we dare not even yet call it the last."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The battleship North Dakota left the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 28, at 8:45 a.m., for official trial. Her destination was Provincetown, where a few runs will be made over the course, and she will be docked in Boston Navy Yard on Friday, Oct. 29, where the bottom will be cleaned and painted and a set of Monel metal propellers fitted, in place of the manganese now installed. On Sunday the vessel will undock and proceed to Rockland, where the standardization trials will be held on Nov. 2, followed by the four-hour full speed run on Nov. 3, the 12-knot twenty-four-hour run on Nov. 4, and the 19-knot twenty-four-hour run on Nov. 5. The ships is approximately 96% per cent. completed. A brief description of the North Dakota is as follows: Length on load waterline, about 510 feet; breadth, extreme, at load waterline, about 85 feet 2 1/2 inches; displacement on trial, not more than 20,000 tons; mean draft to bottom of keel, at trial displacement, 27 feet; total coal bunker capacity, about 2,300 tons; coal carried on trial, 1,000 tons; feed water carried on trial, 60 tons; speed on trial, 27 knots. Armament: Main battery—Ten 12-inch breech-loading rifles. Secondary battery—Fourteen 5-inch rapid-fire guns, four 3-pounder saluting guns, four 1-pounder semi-automatic guns, two 3-inch field pieces, two machine guns, caliber 30; two submerged torpedo tubes. Propelling engines: Two 144-inch Curtis marine reversible turbines, 9 stage, 25,000 b.h.p. We have received two very fine photographs of the vessel from her builders, showing her alongside a dock in the yard, receiving her finishing touches.

The parent ship Arethusa, which has been ordered to the Mare Island Yard for miscellaneous repairs to fit her for attendance on torpedo-boats and submarines, will be detained at the yard about a month for that purpose, and will then be ordered to come around to the Atlantic coast, and probably take station at Charleston.

The statement that Capt. Richard T. Mulligan, detail officer of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is to have command of the battleship Delaware is denied by that officer. Captain Mulligan was attached to the cruiser New York during the Spanish war, and was for a long time in command of the gunboat Yorktown. He desires to go to sea, and it is understood that he will have one of the new ships.

The U.S.S. Mayflower, which is undergoing repairs at the New York Navy Yard, has been ordered to return to her regular station at the Washington Navy Yard for the use of the President and his family during the winter and spring. It is expected that her repairs will be completed early next month and that she will reach the Washington Navy Yard soon after the President's return to the national capital.

Bids will be opened at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Nov. 6, for an extensive contract for vitrified brick pavement on the various avenues at the U.S. navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Nov. 20 bids will be opened for the year's work in dredging the channel at the Charleston Yard, which is to be widened out to five hundred feet at thirty feet below mean low water for a distance of one thousand feet from the face of the quay wall. Nov. 27 bids will be opened for extending the two-inch and three-inch pneumatic pipe lines at the Charleston Yard.

A new artesian well is to be sunk at the Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md., which is expected to secure a flow of about 400,000 gallons of water per day. There are now three artesian wells in operation at Indian Head, which have a capacity of 150,000, 210,000 and 50,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis R. de Steigner, former ordnance officer on the Illinois, later executive officer on the Connecticut, will be detailed as inspector of the 5th District of the Lighthouse Station at Baltimore, to succeed Comdr. Robert L. Russell, who is to be made Judge Advocate of the Navy.

In consideration of the delivery of a course of lectures on "Sanitary and Hygiene" by Med. Insp. H. G. Beyer, U.S.N., the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital has extended to the medical officers of the Navy the privileges of the general course of the school without charge. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has sent circulars to the medical officers of the Navy informing them of this courtesy.

With a view to facilitating practice in ranging and enabling artillery officers to master all the intricacies of the trying operation of handling a battery on the firing line, Sergeant Trumpeter MacKinnon, of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, has invented an electric pyrograph. This, as described in the Canadian Military Gazette, consists of a keyboard resting on an operating table and a framed upright "field" closely in-

intersected with parallel lines of wires, on which is fixed the map or photograph of the country in which the target is assumed to be placed. The keyboard and "field" are connected by a number of wires which may be of any length to suit the convenience of the operator. The position of the target is located on the map, and the battery commander or ranging officer issues his orders, while the operator at the keyboard indicates the bursting of the shells. As each gun is supposed to be fired the operator rings a bell, which corresponds with the report of the gun, then the ranging officer turns his glasses on the map, and notes the position of the burst which is indicated by a small electric spark. The invention is ingenious, and it is only by using it practically that a ranging officer discovers how accurately it reproduces all the difficulties that he encounters while at actual practice. The three problems of ranging, namely, to find the elevation, the fuse and the line, can be as successfully demonstrated with this pyrograph as with a battery of four or six guns.

There will be an examination in Washington beginning Jan. 3 for candidates for appointment to the pay corps of the Navy. For this examination candidates will be designated by the Secretary of the Navy or by the President. There are at this time three vacancies, caused by the retirement of Pay Dir. James A. Ring, the resignation of Paymr. J. D. Barber and Asst. Paymr. Thomas R. LeCompte.

The British navy has possessed 13.5-inch guns before, but says the United Service Gazette, the new wire-wound gun of this dimension will be so absolutely different, both in manufacture and material, from the old built-up guns of this caliber, that the one now under trial as a primary gun for British battleships may be considered as a new type for all practical purposes, and if this gun fulfills expectations then there will be no question of the future British Dreadnoughts being superior to the German ships of their type and date, as the 13.5-inch British gun will far outrange the new 12-inch guns which the Germans intend to mount on their future super-Dreadnoughts. It is interesting to note that the British Admiralty have so far contrived to keep a step in front of Germany in the size of primary battleship guns. The Germans began with 11-inch guns for their first Dreadnought against the British 12-inch, but in their super-Dreadnoughts the Germans have advanced to 12-inch guns, and at the same moment Britain will be mounting 13.5-inch guns on her own super-Dreadnoughts.

Finances are not to stand in the way of the building of two 20,000-ton Dreadnoughts for Austria, we are given to understand by the Zeit, of Vienna, which says that the Scudimento Tecnico Triestino will deliver these ships irrespective of regular payments, and that they will be completed by 1913. The Zeit expresses the opinion that a powerful Austrian navy is the only guarantee of peace with Italy, because the Italian circles which are hostile to the Triple Alliance will cease "to think that a naval victory in a war with Austria could compensate for a defeat on land." The same journal says that a strong fleet would be an effective protection for Austrian commerce in the Mediterranean, and that the Austrian program of construction comprises sixteen Dreadnoughts.

The Reid was delivered to the Government by the vessel's contractors on Oct. 27, at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. The Flusser has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. The Dubuque, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Oct. 27, has been ordered to proceed to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Captain Cresswell, chief of the Commonwealth Department of Naval Defense, informed an interviewer, a few days ago, that Australia would without delay place orders for the three cruisers and the six destroyers and lesser warships which the Commonwealth government have now decided to obtain as the first Australian fleet. The money will probably be raised for the Commonwealth by means of a land tax. Two destroyers are being built for Australia on the Clyde just now.

Two important launchings took place on Oct. 28. For the British navy the Indefatigable, a larger and improved battleship-cruiser of the Invincible class, took the water at Devonport. She will complete the quartet of battleship-cruisers of this type designed for the British navy. The Indefatigable has a displacement of 19,000 tons, 45,000 horsepower, and a planned speed of 27 knots an hour. Her length is 570 feet. The battleship was laid down in January last. For the French navy the 18,000-ton turbine battleship Mirabeau was launched at Lorient. The Mirabeau is one of six battleships ordered for the construction of which were given by the Minister of Marine in 1906. The Mirabeau has a designed speed of 19 knots, and is of 22,500 horsepower.

The U.S. torpedo boat Thornton, of the flotilla preceding the Presidential fleet from St. Louis, reached Natchez Oct. 28, with the news that the torpedo boat Wilkes was aground near Kingsburg, and the other boats of the flotilla, at last reports, were with the Wilkes, endeavoring to pull her from the sand bar. The Wilkes was reported as resting in an easy position, apparently in no immediate danger.

The Navy Bureau of Ordnance has this week let a contract for the manufacture of four 12-inch mounts, mark IX, to the Bethlehem Steel Company, for \$209,428. These mounts are intended for the battleships Arkansas and Wyoming.

THE NAVY.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, address Washington, D.C.:
Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Bureau of Yards and Docks.
Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, Bureau of Equipment.
Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Bureau of Navigation.
Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Bureau of Ordnance.
Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.
Paymr. Gen. Enstace B. Rogers, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.
Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy, later than those of the same vessels reported in our complete table on page 248.
Samar, arrived Oct. 26 at Hong Kong, China.
Dubuque, arrived Oct. 26 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Macdonough, Thornton, Tingey, and Wilkes, sailed Oct. 27 from Memphis, Tenn., to Natchez, Miss.
Justin and Iris, sailed Oct. 26 from San Francisco, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
Albany, arrived Oct. 26 at San Francisco, Cal.
Mississippi, arrived Oct. 26 at New Orleans, La.
Des Moines, sailed Oct. 26 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone.

Eagle, arrived Oct. 27 at Key West, Fla.
Brutus, arrived Oct. 27 at Boston, Mass.
Yorktown, sailed Oct. 27 from Mare Island, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
North Carolina, Montana and New York, arrived at New Orleans Oct. 28.
Castine, Plunger, Tarantula and Viper, sailed from Delaware Bay for Norfolk, Oct. 28.
Blakely and Stockton, arrived at Norfolk Oct. 29.
Albany, sailed from San Francisco for Magdalena Bay Oct. 28.
Paul Jones, arrived at Mare Island Oct. 28.
Dixie, sailed from Boston for Hampton Roads Oct. 28.
Macdonough, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes, sailed from Natchez for New Orleans Oct. 29.
Marcellus, sailed from Portsmouth for Boston Oct. 29.

G.O. — OCT. 23, 1909, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
The following extract from the Post-office Department's General Order No. 22, Sec. 2, published in that department's Bulletin No. 8206, Jan. 30, 1907, is published for the information and guidance of the naval service:

"Mail, especially paper mail for war vessels stationed at various points in the Pacific, is often delayed by being addressed to San Francisco and included with the San Francisco city mail. Such matter, of course, is transit mail and should be handled by the mailing division, and should not be included in the city mail. It should be addressed to the person, with the name of the ship, and 'Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.' For instance:

'Lieut. John Doe,
U.S.S. Monadnock,
Pacific Station,
via San Francisco, California.'

"Matter so addressed should be included in sacks and packages for California and not in those for San Francisco city."

Hereafter all mail for naval vessels stationed in the Pacific Ocean, except at ports within the continental limits of the United States, will be addressed as directed above, and not care of the Postmaster, San Francisco.

BECKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Secretary of Navy.

NAVY DEATHS.

Daniel Joseph Chase, machinist's mate, 3d class, U.S.N., died Oct. 3, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Georgia.
Lonnie R. Deshong, warrant officers' steward, died Oct. 16, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.
Stephen Kennedy, private, U.S.M.C., died Oct. 6, 1909, while attached to the marine battalion, Camp Elliott, Panama.
William John O'Donnell, fireman, 2d class, died Aug. 25, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Bainbridge.
Harry James O'Neill, fireman, 1st class, died Oct. 17, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Nebraska.
Frank Cornelius Small, blacksmith, died Oct. 12, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, New York.
Frederick C. Bieg, commander, U.S.N., died Oct. 14, 1909, while a patient in the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.
N. Delaysmates, coal passer (collier service), died Oct. 14, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Napoleon Germain, ordinary seaman, died Oct. 3, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Montana.
Hans A. C. H. Knudsen, private, died Sept. 20, 1909, while attached to the marine barracks, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Benjamin J. Moore, coal passer, died Sept. 6, 1909, while an inmate of the Government Hospital for the Insane.
Henry A. Richter, U.S.N., died Oct. 14, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Marietta.

NAVY MARKSMANSHIP.

Commendatory letters have been addressed to division officers of the Navy on the different ships for the record target practice of 1909 as follows:
Highest 12-inch turret, Lieut. H. E. Kimmel, U.S.S. Louisiana.
Highest 12-inch superimposed turret, Ensign I. C. Kidd, U.S.S. New Jersey.
Highest 10-inch, Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, U.S.S. Tennessee.
Highest 8-inch, Atlantic Fleet, Ensign W. R. Carter, U.S.S. Minnesota.
Highest 8-inch, 40-caliber, Pacific Fleet, Ensign L. C. Farley, U.S.S. Maryland.
Highest 8-inch, 45-caliber, Pacific Fleet, Ensign G. Howze, U.S.S. Colorado.
Highest 7-inch, Lieut. L. H. Lacy, U.S.S. New Hampshire.
Highest 6-inch, 2,800 f.s., Atlantic Fleet, Lieut. F. L. Oliver, U.S.S. Montana.
Highest 6-inch, 2,600 f.s., rolling, Ensign H. Delano, U.S.S. Pennsylvania.
Highest 6-inch, 2,600 f.s., steady, Ensign F. S. Blasdel, U.S.S. Pennsylvania.
Highest 6-inch, 2,800 f.s., rolling, Pacific Fleet, Lieut. W. R. Van Auken, U.S.S. Washington.
Highest 6-inch, 2,600 f.s., cruisers, Ensign J. H. Collins, U.S.S. Charleston.
Highest 6-inch, 30-caliber, Ensign H. E. Kays, U.S.S. Yorktown.
Highest 5-inch, 50-caliber, Ensign A. J. James, U.S.S. Cleveland.
Highest 4-inch, 40-caliber, Midns. E. G. Kittel, U.S.S. Wilmington.
Highest 3-inch, S.A., steady, Midns. T. J. Keleher, U.S.S. Montana.
Highest 3-inch, rolling, Midns. H. H. Crosby, U.S.S. Connecticut.
Highest 3-inch, steady, Pacific Fleet, Ensign W. R. Furlong, U.S.S. Maryland.
Highest 6-inch, steady, cruisers, Midns. C. A. Dunn, U.S.S. Charleston.
Highest 6-pounders, cruisers, Midns. F. M. Knox, U.S.S. Cleveland.
Highest 6-pounders, torpedo boat class, Ensign C. H. Shaw, U.S.S. Whipple.
Highest 3-pounders, cruisers, Ensign F. N. Eklund, U.S.S. Albany.
Highest 3-pounders, gunboats, 2d Lieut. N. A. Eastman, U.S. M.C. U.S.S. Wilmington.

The following is a list of officers who had Navy "E's" awarded to a gun or turret in their division:
Lieut. H. E. Kimmel, 12-inch, Louisiana.
Ensign I. C. Kidd, 12-inch superimposed, New Jersey.
Ensign J. N. Ferguson, 8-inch, New Hampshire.
Ensign W. R. Carter, 8-inch, Minnesota.
Ensign L. O. Farley, 8-inch, Maryland.
Lieut. L. H. Lacy, 7-inch, New Hampshire.
Lieut. A. H. Rice, 6-inch, North Carolina.
Lieut. W. R. Van Auken, 6-inch, Washington.
Lieut. F. S. Whitten, 6-inch, North Carolina.
Midns. T. J. Keleher, 3-inch, Montana.
Capt. J. C. Beaumont, U.S.M.C., 3-inch, Georgia.
Ensign W. F. Carstein, 3-inch, New Hampshire.
Midns. F. M. Knox, 6-pounder, Cleveland.
Midns. R. E. Gillmor, 6-pounder, Hull.
Lieut. J. O. Richardson, torpedoes, Tingey.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 22.—Capt. W. H. Southernland to duty as member of naval examining and naval retiring boards, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Raby to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.
Lieut. Owen Hill detached duty Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.; to duty command Grayling.
Lieut. A. B. Keating detached duty Kansas; to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., as aide to the commandant.
Ensign I. C. Bogart to temporary duty Wolverine.
Med. Insp. J. C. Byrnes to duty command naval hospital, naval station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.
Passed Asst. Surg. W. S. Hoen detached duty Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; granted sick leave three months.
Passed Asst. Paymr. J. F. Kutz detached duty Cheyenne; to duty connection fitting out Princeton, and duty on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Asst. Paymr. D. B. Wainwright detached duty Concord; to home and wait orders.
Mach. Otto Boldt detached duty Prairie; to home and wait orders.

OCT. 23.—Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder detached duty member of naval retiring board, Mills Building, Washington, D.C., and continue other duties.
Lieut. Comdr. N. O. Twining detached duty connection fitting out Michigan, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.
Lieut. P. P. Bassett detached duty Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.; to duty command Tarpon.
Lieut. R. W. Kessler detached duty charge Navy recruiting station, Cincinnati, Ohio; to home, and granted leave two months.
Lieut. A. C. Kall detached duty Montgomery; to home, and granted leave two months.

Ensign E. B. Armstrong detached duty Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.; to duty command Stingray.
Midshipman G. E. Brandt to duty Louisiana.
Passed Asst. Paymr. H. H. Alkire to duty fitting out New Orleans, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and duty as pay officer of the vessel when commissioned.
Btan. James Glass detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to duty Hist.

OCT. 25.—Lieut. B. A. Long detached duty Connecticut; to duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Carlos Bean detached duty Virginia; to duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, Cincinnati, O.

Lieut. F. R. Nalle detached duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to Hist.

Lieut. W. R. Sexton to duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. A. W. Pressey detached duty Celtic; to Washington, D.C., for examination, and upon completion to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for orders.

Lieut. J. Belknap detached duty New Hampshire; to instruction at Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Ensign L. H. Maxfield detached duty Yankton; to North Carolina.

Ensign W. T. Mallison detached duty Missouri; to duty Hist.

Mach. P. R. Fox to duty Prairie.

OCT. 26.—Capt. W. C. Cowles detached duty command Connecticut; to duty command Hancock.

Comdr. A. W. Grant detached duty chief of staff, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; to duty command Connecticut.

Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Hoff detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to duty connection fitting out Michigan, and duty as executive officer when placed in commission.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hubbard detached duty Ohio; to duty as inspector of equipment and ordnance, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. D. P. Wickersham to duty fitting out New Orleans, and duty on board when commissioned.

Lieut. B. Y. Rhodes detached duty Independence; to duty command Navajo.

Midshipmen A. D. Denney, C. D. Price and Willis A. Lee, Jr., to temporary duty Independence, connection crew of New Orleans, and duty on board when commissioned.

Midshipmen C. M. Yates and E. F. Buck detached temporary duty Independence to Navajo.

P.A. Surg. C. T. Grayson detached duty Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to Mayflower.

P.A. Surg. J. R. Dykes detached duty Mayflower, and when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, navy yard, New York, to duty Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. A. M. Pippin detached duty St. Louis, and settle accounts at navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Paymr. G. W. Pigman, Jr., detached duty Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., and wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. W. L. F. Simonietri detached duty assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty as purchasing pay officer, general storekeeper, and pay officer, Naval Station, New Orleans, La.

P.A. Paymr. S. L. Belcher detached duty Naval Station, New Orleans, La., and wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. K. C. McIntosh detached duty connection commissary department, Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

P.A. Paymr. J. M. Hancock to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Asst. Paymr. T. R. Le Compte detached duty Yankton, and resignation as an assistant paymaster in the Navy accepted, to take effect on Nov. 24, 1909.

Asst. Paymr. F. Baldwin to duty Yankton.

Mach. Peter Burke to duty Georgia.

Mach. P. J. Suron detached duty Georgia; to temporary duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Paymr. Clerk J. V. Fuller appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, dated May 13, 1907, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk W. W. Arms appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, dated Feb. 8, 1908, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk E. L. Cary appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, dated Dec. 20, 1907, revoked.

OCT. 27.—Capt. F. M. Bostwick commissioned a captain in the Navy from Sept. 3, 1909.

Capt. T. S. Rodgers commissioned a captain in the Navy from Sept. 15, 1909.

Capt. V. S. Nelson commissioned a captain in the Navy from July 1, 1909.

Capt. E. H. Campbell detached duty Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. C. B. Morgan commissioned a commander in the Navy from Sept. 15, 1909.

Comdr. A. H. Robertson commissioned a commander in the Navy from Aug. 2, 1909.

Comdr. R. L. Russell detached duty inspector in charge Fifth Lighthouse District, Baltimore, Md.; to special duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. L. R. de Steiguer to duty as inspector in charge Fifth Lighthouse District, Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Sexton commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Sept. 3, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. J. P. J. Ryan when discharged treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to duty connection fitting out New Orleans, and duty as executive and navigating officer when commissioned.

Lieut. F. V. McNair detached duty Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.; to duty command Bonita.

Lieut. P. W. Foote detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to duty Connecticut.

Ensign J. A. Monroe orders of Oct. 20, 1909, to duty Iris, revoked.

Midshipman W. D. Brereton to temporary duty Indiana, connection with crew of Michigan, and duty on board Michigan when commissioned.

Med. Insp. H. G. Beyer to duty U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Surg. C. E. Riggs to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. C. Ransdell commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Nov. 24, 1908.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. B. Mears commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from July 14, 1908.

Passed Asst. Surg. O. E. Strite commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Sept. 27, 1908.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. S. Kuder commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from March 24, 1909.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. P. Haynes commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from April 16, 1909.

Passed Asst. Surg. T. W. Reed commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Sept. 21, 1908.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. K. Winn commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from March 24, 1909.

Passed Asst. Surg. T. W. Ralson commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from June 1, 1909.

Chief Mach. K. D. Grant detached duty Missouri; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Mach. B. C. Howard detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty Missouri.

Mate G. Dahlberg orders of Oct. 19, 1909, to duty Lancaster, revoked.

Mate H. Wilson orders of Oct. 19, 1909, to duty with Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Charleston, S.C., revoked.

OCT. 28.—Rear Admiral H. N. Manney, retired, detached duty, charge of naval coaling station, San Diego, Cal.; to home.

Comdr. C. M. Stone commissioned a commander from July 1, 1909.
 Lieut. Comdr. V. Blue detached North Carolina; to command Yorktown.
 Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Schofield orders of Oct. 19, to Vermont, revoked, detached Concord; to North Carolina as executive officer.
 Gun. E. Swanson orders Oct. 12, to duty with Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Charleston, revoked.
 Mach. J. McPhee retired from Oct. 7.
 W. M. Smith appointed a paymaster's clerk in Navy from Oct. 28, duty on New Orleans.
 G. P. Seifert appointed a paymaster's clerk in Navy from Oct. 28, duty naval station, New Orleans.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 21.—Major Henry Leonard present leave extended to Oct. 28.
 OCT. 22.—1st Lieut. V. I. Morrison detached marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to command marine barracks, naval station, Key West, Fla., relieving 1st Lieut. C. A. Lutz.
 First Lieut. C. A. Lutz detached marine barracks, naval station, Key West, Fla.; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty with Panama Battalion.
 Second Lieut. C. C. Riner to Washington, D.C., Oct. 26, 1909, report to president marine retiring board, marine barracks there.
 OCT. 23.—Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse appointed a member of G.C.M., navy yard, Philadelphia, vice Major S. D. Butler, relieved.
 First Lieut. Robert Tittoni appointed judge advocate of G.C.M., navy yard, Philadelphia, vice 1st Lieut. H. F. Wirgman, relieved.
 The following officers to navy yard, Philadelphia, for duty with Panama Battalion: Capt. J. O. Breckinridge, from U.S.S. Minnesota; Capt. R. M. Gilson, from marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis; Capt. William H. Parker, from marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; Capt. J. A. Hughes, from U.S.S. Hancock; 1st Lieut. E. H. Conger, from marine barracks, navy yard, New York; 1st Lieut. W. W. Buckley, from marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk; and 1st Lieut. E. S. Willing, from U.S.S. Lancaster.
 Capt. P. S. Brown detached duty in office of Judge Advocate General, U.S. Navy; to command marine detachment of the U.S.S. Minnesota, relieving Capt. J. O. Breckinridge.
 First Lieut. Robert Tittoni detached marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia; to command marine detachment of the U.S.S. Lancaster, relieving 1st Lieut. E. S. Willing.
 Major P. M. Bannon, Capt. J. T. Bootes and Frank Halford, A.Q.M., appointed a board to investigate the loss of certain public property at the marine recruiting office, New York.
 First Lieut. T. D. Barber appointed post Q.M. at marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., vice Capt. W. H. Parker, relieved.
 OCT. 25.—Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses, Major W. C. Meville, Capt. L. M. Gulick and 1st Lieut. C. P. Meyer appointed marine retiring board to convene Oct. 26, 1909, for the examination of 2d Lieut. C. C. Riner and others.
 OCT. 26.—Col. L. W. T. Waller to Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, 1909, for temporary duty in consultation with the departments concerning Taft parade at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 19, 1909.
 First Lieut. P. H. Torrey to Washington, D.C., Nov. 6, 1909, report to major general, commandant, for special temporary duty.
 Second Lieut. M. B. Humphrey ordered to report in person to the major general, commandant.
 First Lieut. E. A. Osterman detached naval prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to duty with marine detachment, U.S.S. Nebraska.
 Second Lieut. John Marston, 3d, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to naval prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
 First Lieut. E. H. Conger present leave revoked, to take effect Oct. 30, 1909.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh.
 Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

OCT. 21.—First Lieut. C. W. Cairnes detached Apache upon relief; to command the Manhattan.
 Capt. of Engrs. E. P. Webber proceed to Port Townsend, Wash., for duty in charge of machinery of vessels of the Service stationed on Puget Sound.
 OCT. 22.—Capt. F. G. Dodge and 2d Lieut. of Engrs. L. C. Farwell constituted a board to examine the barges McCadam and Sanator, and the launch Curlew for the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.
 First Lieut. C. F. Howell, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. David and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. A. E. Lukens constituted a board for the examination of Act. Mach. T. C. Odderforst for machinist.
 The following sub-boards have been convened for the examination of certain officers for promotion: Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet and A. P. R. Hanks, at New York; Capt. E. P. Berthoff and 1st Lieut. of Engrs. C. F. Nash on board the Bear; Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs and 1st Lieut. W. A. O'Malley on board the Manning.
 The following officers have been ordered to report for examination for promotion to the presidents of the sub-boards at the places mentioned: 1st Lieut. S. P. Edmonds and 3d Lieut. P. H. Harrison at New York; 3d Lieut. William Williams on board the Manning; 3d Lieut. J. P. Gray and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. H. F. Johnson on board the Bear.
 First Lieut. of Engrs. T. G. Lewton granted thirty days' leave from Nov. 10.
 Constr. J. Q. Walton to proceed to Arundel Cove, Md., on official business.
 OCT. 23.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. T. H. Yeager granted twenty days' leave from Nov. 1.
 OCT. 25.—Capt. of Engrs. E. P. Webber granted ten days' leave en route under orders of the 21st instant.
 OCT. 26.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. C. E. Sugden granted fifteen days' leave.
 OCT. 27.—First Lieut. J. F. Hotell granted ten days' extension of leave.
 Second Lieut. of Engrs. S. M. Rock granted fourteen days' extension of sick leave.
 The revenue cutter Windom, acting under orders from Washington, has gone from Galveston to Corpus Christi, Texas. The President is expected to board the Windom at Corpus Christi for a cruise around the harbor and an inspection of the public improvements there. The departure of the Windom from Galveston gave rise to a report that she had sailed out in search of vessels suspected of piratical purposes, and that other cutters would join her in that hunt for the black flag craft which the British steamer Rowanmore reported had overhauled her. No vessels, however, have been ordered out with any such purpose, for the story of pirates in the Florida straits or neighboring waters is not taken seriously by officials at Washington.
 To locate and remove from the ocean highway the derelict schooner Scarborough, the revenue cutter Mohawk left Tompkinsville, N.Y., Oct. 27, for Cape Henlopen. The Scarborough was reported about eight miles southeast of Henlopen and with only one mast standing. The derelict is sixty feet long, more than five feet deep and hauled from Chincoteague, Va.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. S. B. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.
 ALGONQUIN—Capt. C. E. Winram. San Juan, P.R.
 ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Quincy, Mass.
 APACHE—Capt. J. M. More. Baltimore, Md.
 ARCADE—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.
 BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. San Diego, Cal.
 CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md. Out of Commission.
 COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
 DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.
 FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.
 GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.
 GREENHAM—Capt. P. H. Overroth. New York, N.Y.
 GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.
 HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.
 HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.
 ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. Arundel Cove, Md.
 McCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.
 MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. V. Bradley. New York.
 MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. Astoria, Ore.
 MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
 MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.
 ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At Arundel Cove, Md.
 PAMLICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.
 PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. San Pedro, Cal.
 RIVA—Capt. D. P. A. de Otter. Juneau, Alaska.
 SEMINOLE—Lieut. A. C. Whittier. Wilmington, N.C.
 SENECA—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
 TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Port Townsend, Wash.
 SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Neath Bay, Wash.
 THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.
 TUSCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.
 WINNIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.
 WYONA—Capt. J. B. Ballinger. Mobile, Ala.
 WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.
 WINDOM—Capt. C. S. Cochran. At Galveston, Texas.
 WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.
 YAMACRAW—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Savannah, Ga.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 26, 1909.

Miss Edith Balthes was hostess at a delightful card party at her apartments in Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth, Friday evening. The decorations were chrysanthemums and dahlias. The score-cards were hand-painted American flags, and little silk flags were given each guest as souvenirs. Miss Dorothy Kinkaid won silk hose and Ensign Russell Crenshaw a bridge set. Miss Mary Hope and Midshipman Cooper were awarded the boobies. The guests were Major and Mrs. Reed, U.S. M.C.; Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Post and Ensign and Mrs. McCandless, U.S.N.; Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, Miss Mary Hope, Miss Margaret Parker, Miss Fanny Priddy, Miss Margaret Van Patten, Miss Mary Galt, Miss Elizabeth Neely, Miss Heath (California), Miss Holloway (Boston), Mrs. Arthur Mack (Fort Monroe), Lieutenants Treadwell and D. M. Randall, Ensign Russell S. Crenshaw and J. F. Connell, Midshipman Maloney, Reardon, Hunter, Dancy, Dunn, Cooper, McCabe and Manock.
 Med. Dir. and Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering and family left Tuesday for Brooklyn for station. Lieut. Samuel W. Bogan reported for duty Friday on the U.S.R.S. Franklin, where he will command the marine guard. Ensign Richard Bernard U.S.S. Eagle, spent Wednesday in Petersburg, Va., the guest of relatives. Ensign Russell S. Crenshaw, U.S.N., Virginia, has returned from a brief visit to his parents in Richmond, Va.
 The torpedoboats Biddle, Shubrick, Dupont and Stockton sailed Friday for Savannah, Ga., to participate in the carnival. The collier Hector was placed in commission at the yard Friday afternoon, Captain Peterson commanding.
 Mrs. Walter Cutting has returned from Kittery, Me., where she has been for several months, and is the guest of her father, Capt. Wyndham Mayo, Ghent. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Crose left Friday for a visit to Annapolis and Washington. Mrs. Jacob Arthur Mack has returned to Fort Monroe after a short visit to her parents, Paymr. and Mrs. Harry H. Balthes, Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth. Mrs. Battle, of Wilmington, N.C., is the guest of her brother, Capt. J. P. Parker, and Mrs. Parker, in the yard.
 Owing to the recent illness of the bride's mother, Mrs. William W. Old, the reception invitations to Miss Margaret Old's wedding to Mr. John Stone Stump, Jr., have been recalled. The ceremony will take place Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, at Christ Episcopal Church, Norfolk.
 The wardrobe officers of the U.S.R.S. Franklin entertained at luncheon Friday for Midshipman and Mrs. Margaret Van Patten and Miss Lena Holloway, of Boston. Miss Dorothy Kinkaid was hostess at a charming luncheon Thursday at her residence, in the yard, for Miss Parker and her guest, Miss Heath, of California. Covers were laid for Miss Parker, Miss Heath and Misses Helen and Bessie Crosby. Afterward they adjourned to the Colonial theater, Norfolk.
 Thursday afternoon Mrs. E. G. Kintner entertained the Bridge Club at her home, Portsmouth. There were three tables and playing were Mrs. Washington Reed, Jr., Mrs. Collins Hill, Miss Esther Reed, Miss Mary Hope, Miss Lois Wright, Miss Bertha Emerson, Miss Jane Neely, Miss Annie Barlow, Miss Sallie Holladay and Miss Luella Barham. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Bradshaw entertained at a delightful tea on the U.S.S. Louisiana for Miss Parker, Miss Heath, Miss Bessie Merritt, Miss Mary Hope, Miss Hope Parks, of Boston; Mr. Townsend, Mrs. Senn and the officers of the ship. Mrs. Thomas C. Kinkaid and Midshipman Kinkaid spent the past week in Washington, D.C.
 Mr. Lewis Sharp, formerly of Norfolk, brother of Paymr. Walter Sharp, was married in Atlanta, Ga., last week to Miss Vula E. Adkins, Midan. Monroe Kelly, who has been the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lane Kelly, Ghent, for several weeks, left Thursday for New York to join his ship. Miss Hope Parks, of Boston, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. T. J. Senn, in Portsmouth. Miss Mary M. Galt has returned to her home in Norfolk after a visit to Lexington, Staunton and Lynchburg, Va.
 Pay Dir. and Mrs. Rufus Parks have closed their country house, Wytheville, Va., and returned to their home, Stockley Gardens, Ghent, for the winter. Mrs. Heath and Miss Heath, of California, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Parker in the yard.
 Major Willoughby Walke, U.S.A., Mrs. Walke and Miss Margaret Walke arrived last week from Jefferson Barracks, and are the guests of Mrs. Walke's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Sharp, in Norfolk, where they will remain for several weeks before leaving for their new post, Fort Flagler, Wash. Paymr. Lee W. McGuire left Tuesday for the Chamberlin, Old Point, to spend several days before visiting her mother in Washington. Midshipman Reardon, Ducey and Dearing entertained Miss Virginia Gray and Miss Carolista Sanford at a box party to witness Fritz Scheff in "The Prima Donna" at the Academy of Music, Norfolk, Tuesday evening, followed by supper at the Hotel Fairfax. Mrs. Holt W. Page has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham of the U.S.R. Franklin, receiver.
 Miss Gwendolyn Morgan entertained at her home, "The Bungalow," Norfolk, Monday evening, at an informal chaffing party. Those present were Miss Margaret Van Patten, Miss Mary Hope, Miss Virginia Gray, Mrs. Lily Leigh, Ensign Russell S. Crenshaw, Midshipman Lucius, Dunn, Dearing, Laguire, Mr. Samuel Pedrick and Mr. Le Roy Williams, P.A. Paymr. B. M. Dobson has arrived from Monterey, Friday afternoon, for the general storekeeper. Lieut. Robert E. M. Goolrick, U.S.A., Fort Monroe, was the guest of Mr. Samuel Pedrick in Portsmouth, Wednesday. Lieut. John Maynard, U.S.A., Fort Monroe, spent several days recently with his parents, Congressman and Mrs. Harry Maynard, Portsmouth. Mrs. Vaughan Vesey Woodward and Master Vaughan Hobson Woodward left Saturday evening for Charleston, W. Va., where they will be the guests of Dr. J. E. Vaughan Woodward will join them and spend the month of November there.
 Miss Margaret Van Patten, of Portsmouth, will have as her house guest for several weeks Miss Marie Harwood, of Richmond, Va. Midshipman Dearing and Lieut. Husband E. Kimmel will leave next week for Louisville, Ky., for a visit of several weeks. Mrs. Harry H. Balthes is a bridge hostess at her apartment in the Hotel Monroe, Friday afternoon, for Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Walbright, Mrs. Arthur Mack, Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Mrs. Isaac Kite, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Terrell and Mrs. Post. The prizes were won by Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Walbright, brass tea caddies. Mrs. Powhattan Montague is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Montague, Richmond.

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The wardrobe officers of the U.S.R.S. Franklin entertained at a charming dance Wednesday afternoon from four until six. These dances will be given each Wednesday.
 Tuesday evening a farewell dinner was enjoyed by the junior officers of the North Carolina and Montana at the Hotel Fairfax, Norfolk. Covers were laid for Midan, H. E. Knause, R. S. Galloway, E. S. Stewart, J. W. Du Bose, Edward Blakeslee, Selah M. La Bounty and Seymour. The North Carolina and Montana sailed from Hampton Roads Wednesday.
 Mrs. T. J. Senn was hostess at a delightful lunch party to Lake Drummond, Thomas Moore's famous Lake of the Dismal Swamp, Monday, on the launch of the U.S.S. Louisiana, for her guest, Miss Hope Parks, of Boston. The guests were Mrs. Parks, Mrs. Isaac Kite, Mrs. William Crose, Lieutenant Kimball, Ensigns Frankenberg and Ducey.
 The crack football teams of the U.S.R.S. Franklin and Minnesota played a fine game on Franklin Field, Berkeley, Wednesday. Midshipmen Wright and Jones, of last year's Naval Academy team, played with the Minnesotas, also Goky, who played a star game for Franklin last year.
 Paymaster Higgins was host at a dinner at the Hotel Fairfax Friday evening for Miss Beall Daingerfield, of Alexandria, Va.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 20, 1909.

With Gaspar da Portola, the discoverer of San Francisco Bay and the first governor of California, reigning in San Francisco these days; with every available ship of Uncle Sam's Navy anchored in the waters of that bay to participate in the big festival and to extend the necessary courtesies to the ships from all nations which have come here to rejoice with San Francisco and San Franciscans in her upbuilding after the catastrophe of three short years ago, people are naturally turning their faces towards the metropolis for their amusement, and Mare Island is experiencing a quiet week. On Thursday last the quartette of torpedo-boat destroyers, which had made such an excellent showing in the run down from Seattle, when the Whipple, Lieut. John G. Church commanding, broke all records, came up to the yard for coal, returning to the lower bay immediately, where they are now anchored for Portola week.
 Ensign Allen B. Reed and his bride have returned from their honeymoon trip, the former reporting for duty aboard the Albany. Another recent arrival at the yard is P.A. Paymr. Philip J. Willett, who reached here Thursday from Bremerton, where he has been the assistant to the general storekeeper for several months past. He was accompanied from the North by Mrs. Willett and their little one. Mrs. Willett is now visiting her family in San Francisco. Paymaster Willett is attached to the Iris, parenthesis of the torpedo flotilla.
 Mrs. George W. Blow and her daughters, Miss Blow and Miss Nina Blow, spent several days here last week as the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. Charles M. Ray. Miss Nina Blow spends much time here with her aunt and is a general favorite. Mrs. Isabelle Quackenbush, for the past three months the guest here of her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Kirkland, left Friday for her home in New York. Mrs. Quackenbush is a daughter of the late Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland and while the latter was commandant of Mare Island spent much time at the yard, where she has many friends.
 Ensign Bruce R. Ware, Jr., of the Buffalo, and Mrs. Ware entertained at a large dinner aboard that vessel on Friday evening, the affair being complimentary to the latter's sister, Mrs. Howe, a bride of a few months, who is here on a visit. The table was set for an attractive floral decoration, and guests included a number of the ladies of the yard, as well as the officers of the mess.
 Col. Lincoln Karmany returned from the Philippines last week as the ranking officer of the transport Buford. He was in command of the barracks here before his assignment to the Philippines a year or two ago. Colonel Karmany is now on leave and has taken apartments in Oakland for the present.
 One of the largest affairs of the week was the reception at which Mrs. C. W. Fisher, Jr., entertained on Saturday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Martha Gielow, who has paid several visits here during the summer. A large number of the ladies of the yard were asked to meet this interesting guest from the South. In the dining room, where Mrs. Fisher was assisted by John F. Haskins, Mr. Samuel Gordon and Miss Georgia Potts, pink had been chosen for the color scheme, pale pink roses and carnations with pink shaded candles being used.
 Mrs. Milton Pray, who spent several days here as the guest of Mrs. William N. Jeffers at the latter's home in the navy yard, has returned to San Mateo. Mrs. James T. Bootes, who was the house guest of Mrs. Randolph Dickins at several days, has left for Byron Hot Springs, where she will make a short stay. Captain Bootes is now on temporary duty in New York. Mrs. Dickins's mother, Mrs. Nannie Tarkington Booth, who arrived here from Washington, D.C., last week, will spend the winter at the yard as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Dickins.
 Mrs. Rudolph Longabaugh, who returned from Seattle when the Yorktown, to which Assistant Surgeon Longabaugh is attached, came South, is at present the guest of the latter's sisters in Berkeley. It is reported that at the expiration of the Portola festival the Yorktown will come to Mare Island either to go out of commission or for a general overhauling. Lieut. Arthur Stokes, U.S.M.C., on temporary duty at this yard for the past few months, has returned to Boston, where he has been assigned to the Marine Barracks at the Boston yard. Colonel Milton, who, with his granddaughter, Miss Halsemann, has been spending a few weeks here as the guest of his brother, Capt. John B. Milton, of the Independence, has gone to the Yosemite Valley for a short stay, accompanied by Miss Halsemann.
 Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps, commandant of this yard, whose flag flies from the St. Louis during Portola week, he is the ranking naval officer now in these waters, entertained at an elaborate dinner aboard that cruiser on Monday evening, his guests being the commanding officers of the six nations represented at the celebration—England, Germany, Japan, Italy, the Netherlands and our own United States. During the evening toasts were drunk to the various sovereigns, as well as to the President of the United States.
 Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons were dinner hosts on Tuesday evening, entertaining at a charmingly appointed affair several of the ranking officers of the yard, with their wives. Those present included Col. Randolph Dickins, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Dickins, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Miss Gray and Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson.
 Comdr. Joseph B. Knowland, who has proved a friend of the Mare Island Navy Yard, with Mrs. Knowland, spent Friday evening at the Hotel St. Vincent in the navy yard town. A ladies' night, given by Vallejo Lodge, No. 559, B.P.O.E., which has recently erected a handsome new clubhouse in Vallejo, was the occasion of the visit.
 The U.S.S. Albany, Comdr. James H. Oliver commanding, which has been at the yard during several weeks past, sailed for San Francisco on Saturday afternoon last. She is under orders to sail for Magdalena Bay immediately after the Portola celebration, and will there engage in target practice, returning to the yard at the expiration of her work in the Mexican port. Forty days' repairs are to be made on her, and she will then sail for the Asiatic station, taking the place of the Denver, which is to come here for repairs.
 The distilleryship Iris, which has been used as a floating machine shop for some time past, having a civilian master and a Chinese crew, was commissioned as parenthesis of the torpedo flotilla on Friday last, Lieut. Hayne Ellis, formerly of the Arctus, being now in command. The crew of the Arctus and Iris merely exchanged ships, and hereafter the difficulty which has been experienced in keeping the boilers from escaping from the yard will be the fate of those aboard the Arctus. It is understood here that the Iris will have considerable work done before accompanying the torpedo-boat destroyers to Magdalena, whence they are soon to go for target practice.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 28, 1909.

While the surgeons in attendance upon Midshipman Earl B. Wilson, quarterback of the Navy football team, whose neck was broken a little over a week ago during a game against the Villanova College team, have refused to admit of the slightest hope of his recovery, his father, West B. Wilson, of Covington, Ky., has all along expressed his complete confidence that his son would get well. Despite the judgment of the scientific men, hopeful signs are beginning to appear and a great many now share the feelings of the father. Midshipman Wilson had a serious sinking spell yesterday, after which the physicians gave out a statement saying "his condition is much worse. Should pulmonary complications occur his life would only be a matter of a few hours." Later in the day Midshipman Wilson rallied, and this morning he is reported in the same condition. The elder Wilson has been in excellent spirits, and on Oct. 23 went on a fox hunt in the morning as the guest of several naval officers who are members of the local club, and witnessed the football game in the afternoon. It is easy to see where young Wilson got his stocky build and athletic tendencies, for his father, though not a large man, has a powerful frame that indicates great strength. Wilson, his father says, is the youngest and least strong of his four sons. Yet, Wilson is undoubtedly the finest all-round athlete in the Academy. The discouraging symptoms in young Wilson's case are that the paralysis of the limbs and of the surface of the body is complete, and that the surgeons say that this indicates that the spinal cord is injured beyond a reasonable chance of improvement. The fractured vertebra is the fifth. This makes the injury to the cord very near the centers of respiration, yet it is a notable fact that Wilson's respiration does not seem to be affected, while his pulse, temperature and digestion appear normal. Young Wilson is perfectly conscious and manifests great interest in the progress of the team, the examinations and other phases of Naval Academy life. He does not realize the serious condition in which he is and is very cheerful.

The link in the chain that binds the two branches of the Service—the Army and the Navy—has been tightened and strengthened by a graceful act on the part of the Army. The Corps of Cadets at the West Point Military Academy, through their head coach, Lieutenant Nelly, Thursday telegraphed Lieut. Frank D. Berrien, head coach of the Navy eleven, extending condolences and stating that flowers had been sent to the bedside of Midshipman Wilson. The flowers, bride roses and Maryland (pink) roses, were received at the Navy Hospital Thursday afternoon.

By 5 to 0 on Saturday afternoon, the University of Virginia inflicted the only defeat which a team from that institution has secured from the Naval Academy in fifteen years. Though having a shade the better of the contest in the first half, owing largely to the punting of Dalton, the Navy was outplayed in the second half, the clever running and dodging of Staunton, the visitors' right halfback, inclining the balance that way. The score came just before the final period was over, and was after the Navy had held three downs the two yards from their own goal line. On the last down the ball was fumbled, and Murphy fell on it two inches over the line. Yancey missed the goal. The final score took place just two minutes before time was called, and in a downpour of rain which made the spectators scatter. The great end circling of Staunton, the Virginian, was easily the feature of the game. Dalton, the Navy's right halfback, for the Navy, while the work of King, at left tackle, stamped him as the best lineman of the year on the Navy team. At the beginning some clever kicking and tackling gave the midshipmen the advantage. After a short kick of Virginia's had been called back as some of its players were offside at the kick-off, Dalton received the ball from Yancey, and returned it, punting the ball on the Virginia's thirty-yard line. Dalton, the Navy's right halfback, was the first to punt on the first line-up, and Dalton ran to Virginia's forty-yard line. The Navy lost fifteen yards for holding and Dalton punted. In several exchanges of punts between Dalton and Bowen, the advantage was with the Navy kicker by five to ten yards on each exchange, and this kept Virginia fighting to save its goal line for a while. Receiving the ball on its thirty-five-yard line, the Navy made a short gain, Dalton carried the ball, and the Navy passed on to the last down. The ball hit the ground and passed to Virginia, which held it on about at midfield. From this point, Gooch got in a run of fifteen yards, the first substantial gain around the end of the game. This was followed by a gain of eight yards by Yancey, and a dash around left end by Staunton, which yielded fifteen more. The Navy then made a stand and the ball was stopped by a tackle. The Navy's forty-five-yard line, and Bowen returned to the Navy's twenty-yard line. Several exchanges in which Dalton gained yards on Bowen forced the ball well toward midfield, and from that point, the midshipmen began a dashing assault upon the visitor's line, Dalton and McCaughey making substantial gain on each attempt. After advancing the ball twenty-five yards, the Navy's right halfback, Yancey, a staunch stand of the visitors, and the ball passed over on downs. On the second play, Staunton made a splendid run for forty yards, being stopped on the Navy's thirty-yard line. A forward pass from Gooch to Bowen netted twelve, but the Navy's stiff defense made the ball change hands, and Dalton punted past midfield just before time for the half was called. Honors were very close in the second half, but within five minutes of its close, Staunton ran from midfield to the Navy's five-yard line, from which it took four plays to carry the ball over. On the last play the ball was fumbled, but Murphy fell on it an inch or two over the line. Mr. Gresham Poe, referee, in a published statement says that he made a mistake near the close of the game, and gave Virginia five down instead of four on a ruling on the rules. The ball was with the Virginia when it should have passed to the Navy on their eleven-yard line. His ruling made the Virginians score. The lineup was:

Naval Academy.	University of Virginia.
Cobb	Left end
King	Left tackle
Niles	Left guard
Brand, Weems	Center
Reinicke, Wakeman, Zenor	Right guard
Lottin, Merring	Right tackle
Vaill, Rodes	Right end
Battle, Byrd	Quarterback
Dalton	Left halfback
Clay	Right halfback
McCaughey, Elmer	Fullback

Touchdown, Murphy. Goal from touchdown missed, Yancey. Referee, Mr. Gresham Poe, Princeton. Umpire, Mr. Tausig, Cornell. Field judge, Mr. Armstrong, Yale. Head linesman, Lieutenant Jensen, U.S.N. Time of halves, 25 minutes.

The initial contest of the series of interclass football games at the Academy took place Wednesday afternoon, when the second and third classes played each other to a standstill before an enthusiastic bunch of rooters from both classes. The score was 11 to 11, both sides scoring two touchdowns and a goal each. Lambertson got the first tally for 1911, to which Jonett failed to kick goal. Jonett got across for the second tally and kicked. The youngsters made their first tally on a long run by Ramsey, and followed this up by a series of line plunges, until Sagood was shoved over across for the second score on a mass play. Dashiell kicked one goal and missed one.

The many friends of Lieut. E. Berkley Iglehart, U.S.A., former commandant of St. John's cadet battalion, are glad to hear of his improved condition. Lieutenant Iglehart is now able to get up and down from his rolling chair unassisted, and is able to move the arm that was paralyzed. He is a patient at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.

By an overwhelming score the Annapolis candidates were defeated by the snappy and aggressive little team of the Annapolis High School last week, the score being 35 to 5, the candidates making their lone tally on a long run which got away after a fumble. But for this one score the future middleweight was completely outclassed, the High School boys showing their thorough knowledge of the game and execut-

ing a variety of plays that the heavier candidates could not solve.

In the second game of the interclass series at the Naval Academy Thursday afternoon the first class eleven defeated the plebes by a score of 9 to 6. The game was a hotly contested one, in which great interest was manifested by the host of partisan midshipmen ranged along the side lines. The plebes fought hard, but came within an ace of being shut out. In the last few seconds of play, however, they drove down the field until Fullback Clarkson was shoved across the line for a touchdown to which Loynachan added a goal. The first classmen, by straight football, put Kilduff over for a touchdown, and Robottom failed to kick the resulting goal. Later, however, he won the deciding points in the tally by booting a neat placement goal over the bar and squarely between the posts. The lineup in Thursday's game follows: First class—Miller, L.; Brennon, L.; Foster, L.; Wilbrock, C.; Bell, R.; Luckel, R.; Brannham, R.; Robottom, Q.B.; Brown, L.H.; Kilduff, R.H.; Lanphier, L.B. Fourth class—Pillsbury, Kates, L.; Doyle, L.; Hyman, L.; Smith, C.; Loynachan, R.; Powell, R.; Masek, R.; Jenkins, Q.B.; Clarkson, Brandon, L.H.; Strong, R.H.B. Downside Duffey, L.B. Score—First class, 9; Fourth class, 6. Touchdowns, Kilduff, Brandon. Goals from touchdowns, Robottom, Loynachan. Goals from field, Robottom. Referee, Passed Midshipman DeMott. Umpire, Gatewood. Head linesman, Professor Cusachs. A schedule of games has been arranged for the classes as follows: Oct. 27, First class vs. Second class. Oct. 28, Third class vs. Fourth class. Oct. 29, First class vs. Third class. Nov. 4, Second class vs. Fourth class.

Midshipman Charles D. Price, who has been detached from the Naval Academy, has left for his home in Oakmont, Pa. Mrs. W. G. Seed, of Alabama, mother of Midshipman Walter Douglas Seed, Jr., of the first class, is visiting Annapolis. Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Heppner, U.S.N., has recovered from an operation for appendicitis, and has resumed his duties at the Naval Academy.

By a score of 10 to 0 the Walbrook Athletic Club of Baltimore defeated on Saturday the eleven from the U.S.S. Severn.

The friends of the Navy team are not expecting a victory over Princeton on Saturday, but, as usual, the Academy eleven will put up a brave fight. An effort is being made to "brace up," literally Nason, the Navy's alleged best quarterback, for the game, and Captain Myers also, for the contest. A specialist from New York city is expected to furnish the apparatus that will put both Nason's and Myers' weak knees in battling condition.

The Navy's quota of tickets this year to the Army-Navy game (Nov. 27) is 8,500. These will be distributed this year a little earlier than is customary. The books will be closed for applicants on Oct. 31. Up to this date fifteen hundred requests have been received from applicants who have claims upon the Association; and one thousand from others whose only hope is the courtesy of the Navy Athletic Association.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 25, 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Mr. Alexander Caldwell, Jr., and Mrs. J. D. Robertson have returned from an automobile trip through Kansas. A most charming affair among the young people of the garrison was the progressive dinner Saturday night given by the Misses Dorothy and Jane Caldwell, May Sue Donaldson, Gertrude Malone, Evelyn Murphy, Georgia Fuller, Marie Thayer and Dorothy McMaster. One course was served at each of the hostesses' homes, and the color plan was different at each place.

Lieut. A. K. Baskette, who has been the guest for several days of Capt. and Mrs. Ross, has left for his home in Grand Rapids, Mich. Mrs. William Dreschel, of Topeka, Kas., who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Peek, has gone to New York city to remain during the winter, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Burr.

The Army Y.M.C.A. and Co. K. Engrs., played a fast game of football Saturday afternoon, the score being 7 to 0, in favor of the Engineers. From the beginning it was a hotly contested game. By a combination of forward passes Co. K won the victory. On the Engineers' side the feature of the game was the bucking of Tucker, West and Babb. For the Y.M.C.A. Montgomery and McDonald were easily the stars.

The officers who took the post hospital, the post Saturday proved themselves "hikers" to the end of the march. The march was taken up promptly at seven o'clock, Saturday morning, from the post hospital. The three officers who took the test were Col. William R. Hamilton, C.A.C., from St. Louis, Mo.; Majors Louis T. Hess and Edward L. Munson. Colonel Hamilton, although many years senior to his walking mates, appears to have set the pace for the hike from the beginning. The three officers marched to a point near Lowermont, about ten miles, returning here about three p.m. Major Edward H. Schulz, C.E., who is on duty on the river work in Kansas City, Mo., was here to take the riding test. Lieut. Leighton Powell, 13th Inf., established camp sites and looked after the mess for the officers on the ride.

The first band concert given in the newly completed bandstand was given Sunday afternoon at 3:30 and was greatly enjoyed by the large number of people from the post and city who attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Grogas, of St. Joseph, Mo., are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Curtis Frost, of Bluntville. Mr. Eugene Burr, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ernest D. Peek, O.E., has returned to his home in New York city. Mrs. James H. McKee has returned from an extended visit in Pennsylvania and in Washington, D.C. Mrs. McKee was accompanied home by her mother, Mrs. Stouch, whose husband was the late Col. G. W. Stouch. Mrs. Stouch will remain for some time.

Col. R. H. R. Loughborough was among the number in the receiving line at the reception given at the Field Club at Omaha, Neb., last week, in connection with the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities. Mrs. Thomas Slavens and son, Stanley, have gone to College Hill, O., to the guest of Mrs. Slavens's mother, Mrs. Goodrich, until the middle of November. Col. R. H. R. Loughborough was one of the honor guests at a dinner given at Fort Crook, Neb., Oct. 10, by Col. and Mrs. Gardener. Colonel Loughborough, who was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Clarke, for a short time last week, was also a guest at a charming dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Wilder at the Hotel Loyal, Omaha.

Capt. Frederick W. Fager, 13th Inf., has arrived from Lansing, Mich., where he has been on school duty for the past four years. Mrs. Arthur E. Saxton has returned from Washington, where she has been for several weeks. Mrs. Saxton was accompanied by her father, Brig. Gen. Edward A. Godwin, U.S.A., retired. Mrs. Dwight Aultman has returned from a visit in St. Louis, Mo. Major Omar Bundy, I.G., from Omaha, Neb., is at the garrison.

Lieut. L. V. Frazier will be engaged during the greater part of the winter in building the wireless telegraph station on Engineer Hill.

The first meeting of the season of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of the Army was held at the Temple B'nai Jeshurun, Sunday evening, when twenty-eight were present. Dr. Liknitz deplored in short address the aims of the association, and what it has accomplished in the past. Plans for cementing the organization and increasing the membership were discussed. There are 127 Jews in the Army at this post.

Capt. Arthur Johnson, 13th Inf., has arrived from Washington to take the examinations for promotion.

While in Washington Mrs. Saxton attended the funeral of her brother, Capt. and Mrs. Saxton have the sympathy of the entire garrison in their bereavement.

Miss Louisa Long, sister of Mrs. Hayne Ellis, of the U.S. Navy, whose home is in Kansas City, Mo., and who is known here at this post, took first prize, Oct. 18, at the opening of the St. Louis Horse Show in the ladies' harness horse class. Miss Long won the event over three competitors and over John Alden, the pride of Kentucky herself. In an exhibition of his stepson Miss Long won second place, with Beau Brummel. In this ring she was defeated for first place by Laurence Jones, of Louisville, Ky., owner of John Alden, whom she beat in ladies' harness horse class. There were eighteen

competitors in this event. Miss Long has won a number of blue ribbons at the different fairs and horse shows this fall in Missouri.

The post schools for officers and enlisted men will commence Nov. 1 and continue until March 31, 1910. The work in the schools will be about the same as last year. In the enlisted men's school Chaplain Henry Swift will have charge. In the garrison school for officers the following will serve as instructors: J. B. Slattery, military hygiene, the post surgeon; military topography, Major J. H. McKee, Capt. W. T. Litterant, Capt. P. G. Clark, Major W. P. Flynn; hippology, Capt. W. T. Johnston. The following officers will have charge of the post-graduate work: Capt. Howard R. Hickok, William M. Fassett and O. L. Spaulding, Jr.

George Lee, master signal electrician, who has been here since 1904, left Thursday for his new station, Chicago, where he will be on duty as chief clerk in the Signal Office, Dept. of the Lakes.

Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, 12th Cav., has gone to Washington and New York after a visit with his mother, Mrs. Margaret O'Keefe, of the city, who is convalescing after a long illness. While in the East Chaplain O'Keefe will make preparations for going to the Philippines to join his regiment.

Mrs. Frank Bartlett and Miss Arlousne Bartlett have returned from an extended visit with relatives in Pittsburg, Pa., and New York. While absent they visited Mrs. Bartlett's little grandson, the son of Lieutenant Crusan.

Miss Jennie Smith and Miss Ethel Oliver were hostesses Tuesday at a most delightful bridge party at their home in the city, the table being adorned with pink roses. In the dining room, after the game, the guests were served a buffet luncheon. The table was exquisitely adorned, the center decoration was an immense basket filled with pink carnations and tied with a bow of pink satin ribbon, while radiating from the chandelier were broad bands of satin ribbon entwined with smilax, ending in bows tied to crystal candlesticks, shaded in pink. Mrs. Henry, of Fort Snelling, Minn.; Mrs. J. R. Lindsay and Mrs. A. C. Knowles, of the post, were among the guests.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1909.

West Point defeated Lehigh by a heavy score in the game played here last Saturday afternoon between the two teams, but the result, 18-0, in favor of the home team, is somewhat more one-sided than was the game. Lehigh put up a stiff defense throughout, reaching the Army's twenty-yard mark in the first, and holding the cadets for the down, late in the last half, on the ten-yard mark. Early in the first half Dean, having failed at a try from placement at the thirty-five-yard mark, made good shortly after, and scored the first points for his team. The first touchdown was secured by Surles after Pullen had recovered on the ten-yard mark. The score was made against stout resistance by Lehigh. Dean kicked goal. Dean scored the second touchdown for the home team. With the ball on the five-yard line, three downs had been called before the score was secured. A drop kick by Keyes added the final point one minute before the game was called. The play was made from the thirty-yard mark. The following was the lineup:

Army.	Positions.	Lehigh.
W. Gillespie	Left end	Lawson
Byrne, E. A. (Devore)	Left tackle	Trea (Capt.)
Devore (Purnell, Littlejohn)	Left guard	Martin
Arnold (Beach)	Center	Downs (Wylie)
Wier (Selleck)	Right guard	Street
Pullen (Capt.)	Right tackle	Black
Keyes, F. H. (Frank)	Right end	Wood (Heard)
Keyes	Quarterback	Selheimer
Dean (McDonald)	Left halfback	Gordon (Donaldson)
Murles (Walsley)	Fullback	Cox (Sonsoway)
Brown (Spalding, S. P.)	Right halfback	Ketchel (Knox)

Referee, Mr. Joseph Pendleton, Umpire, Mr. W. C. Booth. Field judge, Dr. L. DeP. Vail. Linesman, Lieut. J. L. Benedict. Time of halves, 25 minutes. Touchdowns, Surles (2). Goals, Dean (2). Goals from field, Keyes, Dean.

The weather was damp and threatening, an unpleasant contrast to that of the previous Saturday, the date of the West Point game, when the conditions were ideal for the ten thousand spectators witnessing the contest.

In anticipation of the game of the present week, it may be interesting to review previous scores of West Point-Harvard games: 1901, West Point 0, Harvard 6; 1902, West Point 6, Harvard 14; 1903, West Point 0, Harvard 5; 1904, West Point 0, Harvard 4; 1905, West Point 0, Harvard 6; 1906, West Point 0, Harvard 5; 1907-1908, no game.

Games still to be played: Oct. 30, Harvard; Nov. 6, Springfield Training School; Nov. 13, Villanova; Nov. 20, Washington and Jefferson; Nov. 27, Navy (at Philadelphia).

The funeral of Major Gen. Alfred Elliot Bates, U.S. Army, retired, who died Oct. 13, in New York city, was held at West Point on Monday afternoon, Oct. 26. The remains were brought to the post by the steamer Meigs. Services were conducted by Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York city, assisted by Chaplain Travers, at the cadet chapel at 3:45. The interment, with full military honors, was made at the post cemetery. Mrs. Bates and her daughters, Mrs. Swift, and Mrs. McKee, accompanied by their husbands; Miss Randolph, daughter of Major Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, retired; Mrs. Wright P. Edgerly, and General Bates's sisters were among members of the family and friends present at the services. The pallbearers were Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Gen. James W. Reilly, retired, and Gen. Charles H. Whipple, Professors Larned, Tillman, and Colonel Scott were honorary pallbearers.

Mrs. Robinson gave a dinner last week for Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury and Miss Sydney-Smith, who is her guest, Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding also entertained at dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Jewett have as their guest the Captain's mother, Mrs. Jewett.

The first bridge tournament was concluded on Monday at Mrs. Gordon's. Mrs. Ruggles won first prize, Mrs. Heron, second, and Mrs. Wooten, third. This was the first tournament of the Monday Bridge Club.

Mrs. Shibley and Mrs. Traub were guests of Mrs. Haldane at luncheon Tuesday. Mrs. Oliver gives a cadet tea on this Wednesday afternoon for her guest, Miss Conway Lilly, of Weston, Mass. Capt. C. H. Paine, and his mother, Mrs. S. S. Paine, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis over Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. F. D. Evans were among guests recently registered at the hotel. Mrs. Goethals has been a recent guest of Mrs. Fieberger.

The fall meeting of Section 1, West Point Branch, Army Relief Society, was held at the home of the President, Mrs. Fieberger, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Fort William H. Harrison, Mont., Oct. 24, 1909.

The departure of Capt. F. C. Bolles and family for station in Omaha and the detail of Capt. I. L. Hunt to be regimental quartermaster, in place of Captain Bolles, were the principal events of last week. At this time, when so many are leaving, it is comforting to have our O.O., Major Beacom, once more on the post, after a successful riding test, and to hear the welcome notes of the band on its return from a month's absence in Missoula.

Among other arrivals this week is Capt. G. D. Arrowsmith, who has recently finished his four years' detail in the Paymaster's Department and has been assigned to the 6th Infantry and to the command of Company C. Captain Arrowsmith has been the house guest for several days of Capt. and Mrs. Ryther.

During the present week much pleasant entertaining has been done in compliment to Mrs. J. Russell Young, who leaves for her home in New York in a few days. Mrs. Young has been at Fort Harrison with her son, Lieut. H. G. Davis, for the past two and a half years, and has made a host of friends in Helena and found many attractions in Army life. On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Schindler entertained at a

beautiful dinner, at which Mrs. Young was guest of honor, other guests being Major Beacom, Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Lieut. and Mrs. Davids. On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Ryther also entertained at a handsome dinner in compliment to Mrs. Young.

A merry farewell "rarebit" party was given on Saturday evening, when all the officers and ladies of the post were asked to meet Mrs. Young and bid her "Godspeed" to her Eastern home. As the diminishing line grows narrower and both guests and many of those belonging to the battalion are leaving, a feeling of unrest pervades the post. Anxiety for orders and definite plans interferes with the usual quiet continuity of living, and the one expression now is a desire to be "off and away" before another Montana winter closes in upon old Fort Harrison.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., Oct. 27, 1909.

Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett and daughter returned to Fort Banks on Monday, after visiting her mother, Mrs. Powers, in Brookline for six weeks. Lieuts. J. J. Thomas and F. D. Applin, recently appointed in the Coast Artillery from civil life are assigned to Fort Banks. Lieutenants Thomas and Applin are graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and reside in Boston. Miss Josephine Stevens, of Boston, was the guest of Miss Patterson at Fort Banks last week. Second Lieuts. C. W. Leach and A. F. Woodside, M.V.M., are authorized to attend the garrison schools at Fort Banks.

Mr. and Mrs. Greene spent the week at Fort Strong with their daughter, Mrs. Alexander Gillespie. Mrs. L. A. Guillemet was the guest of Major and Mrs. W. C. Davis on Saturday. The Fort Strong football team played Fort Revere on Tuesday, losing by a score of 7-0. The crack football team of Fort McKinley, at Portland, Me., is to make a trip to Boston next month, where it will play the teams at Fort Warren and Fort Strong. The dates for these two games have been fixed for Sunday and Tuesday, Nov. 21 and 23.

At Fort Warren Miss Murphy, of Boston, was the guest of Miss Ethel Allen for the week-end. On Saturday evening Col. and Mrs. Samuel E. Allen gave an enjoyable dance in the garrison dance hall, complimentary to their house guest, Miss Byrne. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. Oldrich, Capt. and Mrs. Rush, U.S.N., Miss Byrne, Miss Murphy, Miss Ethel Allen and Lieut. James A. Brice, C.A.C. Those present from the harbor posts were Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart, Miss Patterson, Lieut. Geoffrey Bartlett and Lieut. F. G. Delano from Fort Banks; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Guillemet, Capt. Phillip Yost and Lieut. Fordyce Perigo from Fort Strong; Major and Mrs. Henry C. Davis, Mr. Henry Davis, Mr. Pierre Gaillard, Mr. Thomas Goethals, Messrs. Selfridge, Mrs. Mathews, Miss Margaret Skilling, Mr. Harry Mathews, Capt. and Mrs. Cosam J. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Lomax, Lieut. James W. Lyon, and Lieut. Junius Pierce from Fort Andrews; Capt. Frank Long, Miss Marie Long and Lieut. George R. Morton, from Fort Revere; Capt. and Mrs. William Forse, Miss Dyer, Capt. and Mrs. Ada G. Clarke, Dr. and Mrs. Sparrenger, Miss Bicknell, Miss Miriam Bicknell, and Lieut. Allen Kimberly from Fort Warren. The party from the navy yard included Admiral Swift, Miss Swift, Miss Madeline Swift, Miss Ames, Comdr. and Mrs. Rush and Paymaster Auld. The hall was decorated with flags, and during an intermission sandwiches and coffee were served.

The Fort Warren football team won from Col. and Mrs. Allen for the week-end. Miss Dyer was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William Forse for the week-end. Mrs. and Miss Bicknell, of Malden, were the guests of Lieut. Allen Kimberly over Sunday. Lieut. Millard Harmon, Inspector General, Department of the East, arrived at Fort Warren Monday on his tour of inspection. He will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Allen while at the post.

The Fort McKinley team plays in New York at Fort Terry the preceding Thursday, and comes to Boston in time to attend the Harvard-Yale game in the Stadium, the day before its game at Fort Warren. Fort Warren will play at Fort McKinley Nov. 7. Many of the Fort Warren football players have been attending the games between the two forts in the harbor, finding the week-end games very profitable. This has won many games for Warren in 'baseball basketball as well as football.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Harris, Fort Andrews, have gone on a six weeks' leave, visiting at New York city, West Point and Washington, D.C. Capt. Francis H. Lomax made a qualifying record with the mortars at Andrews last week. Miss Skilling was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Mathews. Mr. and Mrs. Erlanger, who visited at Andrews last summer, are now in Yokohama, Japan. Mr. Henry C. Davis, Mr. Pierre Gaillard and the Messrs. Selfridge, of Tech, and Mr. Thomas Goethals, of Harvard, were the guests of Major and Mrs. Henry C. Davis over Sunday. The Missouri football team played Fort Revere on Saturday, winning by 5-0. Among the Navy men who left Saturday at Fort Revere were Lieut. and Mrs. L. A. K. Shoup, Ensign L. C. Kidd, Surg. L. C. Whiteside, Paym. J. Luchsinger, Lieut. W. F. Bevan, U.S.M.C., all of the New Jersey, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gray, of Boston. Capt. J. M. Helm, U.S.N., has been ordered to the navy yard for duty as captain of the yard, relieving Comdr. William R. Rush, who will remain as ordnance officer. It is said that Captain Helm's duty is but temporary, and that he is slated to relieve Rear Admiral Swift as commandant of the Boston yard, when the latter is given command of the Pacific Fleet in the near future. Specifications for the new Marine Corps coats for officers arrived from headquarters in Washington a few days ago, and the only difference between the new coat and the white one being the difference in color, the former being a dark blue. The new coat may be worn immediately, but the present coat will be permitted until October, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles B. Hatch, U.S.M.C., have returned to Boston, after having spent the summer with Mrs. Hatch's parents at Portsmouth, N.H., and have taken apartments at No. 3 Ayer street, Brookline. Captain Hatch is in command of the naval prison. The New York left the yard on Saturday bound for New York and then on to New Orleans, where the ship will take part in a cruise in early November. The New York is slated to return to Boston soon. Lieut. Arthur Stokes, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to the marine barracks, Boston, from Mare Island, Cal., where he has been stationed since his detachment from the U.S.S. Pennsylvania. Lieutenant Stokes is a brother of Surg. C. F. Stokes, U.S.N.

Naval Constr. Elliot Snow, U.S.N., left Thursday for his new station at the Cramp shipyards, in Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Snow left the yard some time ago to visit her son, who is in a military school in New York and will join her husband later. Naval Constructor Snow had been here in the yard longer than any other officer now attached, having been here since October, 1903. Col. T. N. Wood is now the oldest inhabitant. Dr. John Flint, U.S.N., arrived a few days ago from Philadelphia, for duty as one of the surgeons at the naval hospital in Chelsea. Dr. Flint has recently returned from duty on the U.S.S. Wilmington out in the Philippines. After

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Ensign Winfield Liggett has gone on leave to recuperate from injuries received some time ago when he broke his leg playing baseball. He is able to move about with the aid of crutches and will return to duty in a month.

Capt. and Mrs. J. H. A. Day are in Boston and have taken an apartment at the Abbotsford, on Commonwealth avenue, until December, when New Jersey is expected to leave Boston. Thursday afternoon the officers of the U.S.S. Missouri gave a tea to their friends in the navy yard and Boston.

FORT SNELLING NOTES.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 23, 1909.

Capt. and Mrs. Haywood S. Hansell entertained Saturday evening at a bridge party of seven tables, when honors were won by Mrs. William B. Banister and Capt. Otho W. B. Farr. Lieut. Karl D. Klemm, 4th Cav., has been granted four months' leave and will go about Nov. 1 to New York, sailing later for a tour of Germany, France and England. Mr. Henry Coulter and Miss Coulter, of Greensburg, Pa., spent Sunday at the garrison the guests of Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, of the Infantry post.

Mrs. Samuel G. Talbot entertained Thursday afternoon at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson, Miss Borden and Lieut. Edward S. Hayes, all of the Infantry post. Capt. and Mrs. John C. McArthur entertained Saturday evening at dinner, in honor of their guest, Mrs. F. M. DeVey, of Duluth, Minn. Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert I. Harris, Artillery post, entertained Saturday evening at a five hundred party. Mrs. William B. Banister entertained Tuesday morning at bridge luncheon for the ladies of the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. Honors were won by Mrs. Fielder, M. M. Beall, Mrs. James J. O'Hara and Mrs. Haywood S. Hansell. Lieut. Samuel A. Price, 28th Inf., entertained Wednesday afternoon for the members of Co. F at a smoker; also for the band of the 28th Infantry. Major and Mrs. Richard Croxton and Miss Kitson will leave Nov. 1 for New York.

The second squadron, 4th Cavalry, will return on Monday from a twenty-one days' practice march. Major Jacob G. Galbraith is in command of the Cavalry, and Major Paul C. Hutton, M.C., is the medical officer with the Cavalry. Another room has been opened in the post school to relieve the crowded conditions in the other rooms. Miss Mary Shirley, of St. Paul, has been assigned to the new room by Supt. S. L. Hecker. Afternoon, the pupils of Miss F. Flowerman's room entertained the children in the lower grades with a musical program, after which refreshments were served. A gymnasium class for girls has been formed, and they have the use of the post gymnasium for their class.

Thursday will be field day at the post. Much interest has been aroused by the different organizations in the contests to take place that day. Lieut. and Mrs. W. Taylor and Lieut. Jesse Drabin are the officers in charge of field day. Cards have been received here announcing the engagement of Miss Margaret Comiskey, of New York, to Lieut. Walter Schuyler Grant, 3d Cav., and aide to Gen. Charles Hodges, of the Department of Dakota. Miss Comiskey has many friends here, where she visited her brother, Lieut. Archibald F. Comiskey, aide to Gen. W. S. Edgerly, who was department commander last spring and summer.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Oct. 23, 1909.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roland DeV. Johnson are late arrivals at the post. Captain Harper has returned from a month's leave spent in Chicago, whither he was called by the serious illness and death of his father.

On Saturday, Oct. 16, Mrs. Dorst called a meeting of the ladies to reorganize the bridge club. After the meeting bridge was played and the first prize awarded to Mrs. W. R. Taylor, the second to Mrs. Hedekin, and for the lowest score to Mrs. J. B. Johnson.

Capt. and Mrs. Guiney have returned to the post after a leave spent in the East. Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor entertained at dinner Sunday evening in honor of their house guests, Mrs. A. A. De Loffre and Miss Marie De Loffre. The centerpiece was attractively formed of pink-shaded candlesticks and pink roses. Covers were laid for Lieut. and Mrs. Read, Miss Morgan, Captain Fleming, Lieutenant Comly, Mrs. and Miss De Loffre and the host and hostess.

Mrs. Disque entertained the last meeting of the Card Club. Mrs. De Loffre, having the highest score, was awarded the prize. Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson have as their guest Lieutenant Nelson's mother, Mrs. G. E. Nelson, of St. Albans, Vt. Mrs. John Burgess Johnson is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold B. Johnson.

Never before in the history of the Army post has there taken place such an imposing military parade as the President of the United States witnessed Monday, Oct. 18. Col. Louis Niles, with his staff, the Infantry in column, the companies, followed by the Artillery and Cavalry, paraded.

President Taft, complimenting the commanding general of the excellent showing of his troops, went at once to the Gift chapel, where the memorial tablet was laid with simple yet very impressive ceremony by the President of the United States. As Chaplain Dickinson said, this memorial building is the only one that has ever been presented to the Government as a free offering of the grateful citizenship of a community. Gen. A. L. Myer, commanding the Department of Texas, Secretary of War Dickinson, and a large number of distinguished personages were also present. Mayor Callaghan stood on one side of the stone, with the President upon the other, and the granite block was lowered into place by the agency of the huge derrick. The military band played "America." As soon as the 9th Infantry band had ceased the President walked over and gave Chaplain Dickinson's hand a vigorous shake, saying, loud enough to be heard by all present, to the man who originated the chapel and library project, and to whom its success is mainly due, "I congratulate you, sir." The chaplain appreciated the compliment.

A military function, one typical of the Army post, followed the services at the chapel. Here he received the Army officers

and their families, chatted freely with friends, and seemed to enjoy the military atmosphere of the reception held in his honor. Mrs. Albert L. Myer, Mrs. Butler and other officers' wives were in the receiving line. Mrs. Clem and Mrs. McIntyre served punch.

Major A. R. Daugherty, who has returned from Minnesota, left yesterday for a hunting trip at the coast. Mrs. Daugherty will arrive later. Capt. and Mrs. Louis H. Bash have gone to their new station at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. J. E. Cusack, chief commissary of the department, who succeeds Capt. Louis H. Bash in this capacity, has reported to headquarters and assumed the duties of his office. Captain Cusack has just returned from the Philippine Islands. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Starr have returned to spend the winter in San Antonio and are now at the Menger Hotel. Major H. T. Kendall, U.S.A., retired, with his wife and family, will spend the winter here visiting his mother, Mrs. B. F. Dane.

Announcement cards received of the marriage of Captain Austin and Miss Leonora Harrison, on Oct. 21, in San Antonio. Mrs. C. A. Romeyn, wife of Captain Romeyn, who is stationed in Washington, is visiting relatives in San Antonio.

A MID-PACIFIC LETTER.

On board U.S.A.T. Thomas, en route from San Francisco, Cal., to Philippine Islands, via Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Oct. 15, 1909.

After the cordial "good-bye, boys," had been called to the passengers of the Thomas on Oct. 5, by President Taft from the launch Golden Rod, the transport, halted at anchor, presented arms as it were to the Chief Executive as he passed from Oakland to San Francisco, across the bay. The guns of the Army ship fired the President's salute of twenty-one guns on the approach and passing of the launch. Gen. John J. Pershing, all the officers and their families were on the port side to receive a parting smile from President Taft.

Luncheon was served in the ship's dining saloon, and various steam whistles from every craft in or near the wharves proclaimed the President's arrival in the City of the Coast, but the departure of the Thomas was delayed until sundown to enable the completion of some minor adjustments of the pipes of the transport.

As the evening shades gathered a fog settled over the waters, and only the continued blowing of the fog whistle and the assistance of the whistle at the wharf at Fort Logan told the passengers of the Thomas that they were passing out through the Golden Gate into the Pacific Ocean.

Meal assignments—tickets giving the table and seat, whether at first or second sitting—were not distributed until the afternoon of the second day at sea. There were about 115 first-class passengers, less than a dozen of these being children.

The ranking officer on board is Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the Department of Mindanao, who is returning to the Philippines Division for duty, after a leave spent in the United States. General Pershing was accompanied by Mrs. Pershing, little Misses Helen and Anne and Master Francis Warren Pershing. The cordiality and great kindness extended to each passenger by General Pershing and his wife enlivened and made pleasant the days on the journey of the Thomas.

Fortunately for the passengers, the Philippine Constabulary band was on board, returning to Manila. Through the courtesy of Mr. George O. Sellner, manager of the band, the evening of the third day at sea was made delightful by the rendering of a program of six selections by the star soloists of the Constabulary band. The concert was given in the saloon of the ship. Many old-timers say they have never enjoyed this band of Filipinos so much as on board the Thomas. Rough weather, or rather a constant swell, kept the Thomas rolling from side to side, and seasickness was the rule, though all who could gathered on deck the morning of the fourth day and were treated to a concert by the entire Constabulary band of eighty-four pieces, the band being arranged on the quarterdeck, a place at other times reserved as a playground for the children on board. Capt. Walter Howard Loving is the leader of the band.

Major A. W. Morse, Med. Corps, is returning to Manila for duty in the Philippines Division. Major Morse, as captain in corps, was on duty as surgeon at Fort Santiago, during his last tour in that division, and has many friends to welcome his return.

Mrs. Chester E. Coulter is accompanying her son, Lieut. Halvor Geigus Coulter, 82d Co., Coast Art., Lieutenant Coulter has been assigned to Corregidor for duty. Mrs. Coulter is a gifted woman and will add much to the Army colony on Corregidor.

There are two bridal couples among the list, Lieut. L. D. Booth, C.A.C., and Mrs. Booth, who also go to Corregidor. Mrs. Middleton, mother of Mrs. Booth, goes as a visitor to her son-in-law's quarters. The second couple was Capt. and Mrs. G. Souldard Turner, 7th Inf. Captain Turner goes to join his regiment in the Philippines. While en route Captain Turner acted as adjutant of the troops on board.

Major C. C. Smith, Philippine Scouts, was commander of all troops on the Thomas. Lieutenant Chester acted as inspector general.

Some of the time a heavy fog hung densely enveloping the ship, compelling the foghorn to be vigorously blown. Saturday night, about eight o'clock, a steamer passed the Thomas on port, two whistles from the Thomas told of this. At four o'clock on Sunday morning, Oct. 10, the transport Buford was rumored to have passed us.

Sunday Rev. James L. Griffes, 7th Inf., who with Mrs. Griffes was a passenger on the transport, held morning services in the dining saloon of the ship. Mrs. Griffes presided at the piano, all joining heartily in the hymns. Captain Griffes will join his regiment at Fort William McKinley or at Camp Eldridge, where one battalion of the 7th Infantry is now stationed. Chaplain Griffes has recently transferred from the 4th Cavalry.

Monday evening, Oct. 12, a reception was tendered Gen. and Mrs. Pershing by all on board. The Thomas, or rather the promenade deck, was in gala attire, a string of red, white and blue electric bulbs lighting down the center of the deck, which was beautiful in its drapings of flags. The Constabulary band played throughout the happy evening hours. Gen. and Mrs. Pershing, standing near the bow, received all present, and after the greetings were over they opened a hop by inaugurating the grand march. Dancing was kept up until eleven o'clock, when refreshments were served. During the dance, at which Lieut. George Trotter-Tyler, Med. Corps, acted as floor manager, the barn dance was given, and with the ship's setting of flags and lights it was truly picturesque.

At daylight on Wednesday morning, Oct. 13, after a journey of eight days at sea, the Thomas was piloted into the harbor at Honolulu. The Commercial Club, of Honolulu, gave a luncheon party on Wednesday at their club house in compliment to General Pershing. Among those present was Major General Davis, retired, and many of the prominent



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men of Hawaii. General Pershing seems almost as much a favorite here as he is in Japan, China and the Philippines. After a stay at Honolulu of two days and one night the Thomas left last evening, Oct. 14, to continue its voyage to the Philippines. Captain Lyman has charge of the ship, with Capt. D. W. Hand, 1st Field Art., acting quartermaster.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Burlington, Vt., Oct. 27, 1909.

A delightful reception was given at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 25, by the officers and ladies of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, in honor of Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, the new Colonel, and, all in all, it was the finest party ever given at the post. His Excellency, George H. Prouty, Governor of Vermont, the Vermont Senators and Congressmen, and the Mayor of Burlington were among the invited guests, although they were not present, much to the regret of all, but Governor Prouty was with President Taft, and the other gentlemen were absent from town. It was a most charming and elegant affair, at which were present some of the leading people of Burlington. The event effectually disposed of the talk about the Vermonters, especially Burlingtonians, not wishing the 10th Cavalry to locate in Burlington.

The reception committee was composed of Capt. Charles T. Boyd, adjutant; Capt. Robert J. Fleming, quartermaster; Capt. Leon B. Kromer, commissary; 1st Lieut. N. M. Cartmell, 1st Lieut. C. R. Mayo, and 1st Lieut. Carl H. Muller. The building was decorated with evergreens and the supervision of Lieut. Col. G. H. Gale and 1st Lieut. C. R. Mayo and H. S. Dilworth. The approach and lower hall were carpeted with beautiful rugs and art squares. The stairway was decorated with evergreens and golden leaves, and there was a magnificent arch at the head of the stairs. The arch of the door entering into the reception room was made with cross sabers and golden leaves. Every lamp was covered with leaves and evergreen. The baseboard around the room was decorated with a beautiful running scheme of evergreen. The back of the stage had as a background a large United States flag. On the left of the front of the stage was a shelter or A tent, with a miniature camp fire in front of it. Beside the tent was a large stack of rifles.

On each front corner of the stage was a machine gun with large boxes of cartridges. The base of the stage was lettered with "10th Cavalry," made with sabers. The two doors leading to the stage had the arch effect, made of green boughs and golden branches. The regimental colors occupied a position in the center back wall in a grand semicircle effect. Large groups of signal flags and troop guidons were arranged in various positions around the walls.

The fifty-nine gold and silver crests and shields, which have been won by the regiment in athletics, drills, etc., during the past ten years, and which are valued at about \$5,000, were much admired. The main reception room was furnished with mission tables and chairs, and after the reception these were removed for the dance, which continued until midnight. The Burlington guests were President and Mrs. M. H. Buchanan, Col. and Mrs. E. J. Booth, Gen. T. S. Peck, Gen. and Mrs. S. F. Jocelyn, U.S.A., and the Misses Jocelyn, Major D. L. Tate, U.S.A., and Prof. and Mrs. S. E. Bassett.

The Ethan Allen Club, of Burlington, of which Col. Frederick E. Burgess, president of the Howarr National Bank, is president, gave an enjoyable reception to the officers and ladies of the 10th Cavalry at the club house, Oct. 27. This club house is one of the old mansions of Burlington, of the Colonial type, and is said to be the finest in the country, and the members of the club are composed of the best business and professional men in the city and state. There is only one honorary member, Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 23, 1909.

A beautifully appointed autumn luncheon was that given on Thursday last by Mrs. Hugh Walthall, in compliment to Mrs. Purviance. Those present were Mrs. Storm, of New Jersey, Mrs. H. R. Harker, Mrs. C. R. Elliott, Mrs. Butcher, Mrs. Arrasmith, Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Cavanaugh being invited to meet Mrs. Purviance. A low mound of beautifully colored autumn leaves formed the central decoration and autumn leaf place-cards were at each place. The first hop of the season was given Friday evening last, and although an informal affair, was thoroughly delightful in every way. Later a hop-supper was served at the home of Major and Mrs. Arrasmith. Lieut. Sherman A. White has come on from Arizona to join Mrs. White and their small son, and they will all spend the autumn here at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Jacobs, the parents of Mrs. White. Major and Mrs. James M. Arrasmith entertained on Wednesday last with a small but elaborate dinner for Major and Mrs. Purviance. The decorations were all in pink carnations, and the guests besides the two named were Col. and Mrs. Walter Scott and Mrs. and Mrs. W. S. McCormick.

Governor William Spry, Col. Walter Scott and Capt. Willis Uline have just returned from a hunting trip through the northern part of the state and report success.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 27, 1909.

Dr. H. H. Bailey gave a theater party to see "The Gay Hussars," with a supper afterward at the Willard on Oct. 18. His guests were the Misses Garrard, Miss Guilfoyle and Lieutenants Foster and Moore. Major and Mrs. Frank Keefer, who have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. J. W. Duncan, of Washington, and of Major and Mrs. F. S. Feltz, left last Saturday for the Major's station at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Moses are the guests of their son, Capt. G. W. Moses. Mrs. Hammond's mother, Mrs. Riley, arrived from Chicago Thursday, and will spend a month or more at the post. Miss Smith, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. A. Winter, for the past month, left for her home in

Warrenton, Va., last Friday. Miss Effie Smith is at present visiting Mrs. Winter.

A crowd of officers and ladies went from here Saturday afternoon to see "The Gay Hussars" at the National, which is considered to be the best opera that has been in Washington since "The Merry Widow."

Dr. F. A. Winter has been relieved from duty at this post and is now assistant in the Surgeon General's Office. Dr. and Mrs. Winter will live at the post for the present.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon was in command of the field officers' test ride that left here Sunday morning, returning yesterday afternoon. Stops were made at Rockville, Md., where Troop B, of the 15th Cavalry, under Capt. L. C. Andrews, had prepared camp. Lieut. G. F. Bowman was detailed Q.M. and O.S. and mess officer. Major Slocum, I.G. Dept., inspected here to-day.

Lieut. A. R. Chaffee, jr., 15th Cav., will be the instructor of the School of Equitation for officers and non-coms., which begins on Nov. 8.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 24, 1909.

Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, who was in El Paso attending the meeting of the Presidents, left the first part of the week for Washington.

The 19th Infantry, under command of Col. Joseph F. Huston, was the regiment chosen to guard the route traversed by President Diaz in his trip to and from the United States. Mrs. T. H. Logan and family, of 1200 Magoffin avenue, entertained informally at dinner last Sunday, complimentary to Major Henry T. Allen and Miss Dasha Allen, Mr. Frank Wiborg and Miss Mary Hoyt Wiborg, of Cincinnati, Ohio. After dinner an informal reception was held. Major Allen and daughter, accompanied by Mr. Wiborg and daughter, returned Sunday evening to the former's station at Fort Huachuca, where the latter will visit for a few weeks.

Mrs. William Glasgow, wife of Captain Glasgow, entertained at an informal bridge party this week at the Country Club, complimentary to Mrs. William B. Cowin, of Fort Leavenworth, who is the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston. Mrs. Glasgow's guests were Mrs. William Cowin, Mrs. Edward Walton, Mrs. Jock Miller, of the post; Mrs. C. J. Maple, Mrs. T. S. Maxey, Mrs. Henry Pfaff and Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, wife of Capt. Corcoran.

BORN.

ADAMS.—Born at Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, 1909, a daughter, Mary Adams, to Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis M. Adams, U.S.A.

BARTLETT.—Born at Fort Worden, Wash., Oct. 12, 1909, a son, Robert Bowie Bartlett, to the wife of Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett, Coast Art., U.S.A.

BLEECKER.—Born at Columbus, Ga., Oct. 18, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. John S. Bleecker, a daughter.

DAVIS.—Born at Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 10, 1909, to Lieut. Roscoe C. Davis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Davis, a son.

DAY.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Richmond Day, Sept. 1, 1909, at Honolulu, a son.

FRANKLIN.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Franklin, a daughter, Oct. 20, 1909, at St. Mark's Hospital, El Paso, Texas.

RICHARDS.—Born at Washington, D.C., Oct. 19, 1909, to Col. George Richards, paymr., U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Richards, a daughter, Ruth.

TOWNSEND.—Born to the wife of Lieut. S. C. Townsend, U.S.N., in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1909, a daughter.

WILLIAMS.—Born to the wife of Capt. A. E. Williams, 3d Cav., a daughter, Agnes, on Oct. 15, 1909, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

MARRIED.

AUSTIN—HARRISON.—At San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 21, 1909, Capt. Fred T. Austin, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Leonora Harrison.

AUSTIN—WADMAN.—At Honolulu, H.I., Oct. 4, 1909, Midshipman Joseph E. Austin, U.S.N., and Miss Mayme H. Wadman.

BARNES—BANKS.—At Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27, 1909, Miss Gretchen Banks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Banks, to Mr. John Sellers Barnes, of Philadelphia, nephew of the late Major William E. Almy, U.S.A.

BELKNAP—GOODRICH.—In Christ Church, Pomfret, Conn., Oct. 25, 1909, by the Right Reverend, the Bishop of Connecticut, assisted by the Rev. C. J. S. Wrigley, D.D., Gladys, daughter of Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., to Lieut. Charles Belknap, U.S.N.

CHRISTY—CASTLE.—At St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 21, 1909, Mr. Frederick C. Christy, and Miss Anne Castle, sister of Capt. Charles W. Castle, Pay Dept., U.S.A.

CULLEN—MORELAND.—At Topeka, Kas., Oct. 21, 1909, Capt. Dorsey Cullen, 2d U.S. Cav., and Miss Kathleen Mooreland.

HEWLETT—SCHOONMAKER.—At New York city, Oct. 28, 1909, Miss Althea L. Schoonmaker, daughter of the late Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker, U.S.N., to Mr. Louis Hewlett.

PRIEMER—EVANS.—At Tremont, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1909, Miss Emily Evans, daughter of Capt. Henry E. Evans, 9th N.Y., to Mr. Charles J. Priemer.

PRICE—TOMPKINS.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 20, 1909, Lieut. Samuel A. Price, 28th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ida C. Tompkins, sister of Mrs. Campbell, wife of Capt. John M. Campbell, 28th U.S. Inf.

SIMON—WEST.—At Oakland, Md., Oct. 16, 1909, Mr. Winfield S. Simon, and Miss Alta West, sister of Lieut. E. S. West, U.S.A., retired.

DIED.

ADAMS.—Died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, 1909, Celeste Hein Adams, beloved wife of 1st Lieut. Lewis M. Adams, C.E. U.S.A., at the home of her parents, Col. and Mrs. O. L. Hein.

BROOKES.—Died at Santa Fe, N.M., Oct. 15, 1909, Adra, the daughter of Capt. Albert S. Brooke, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Brooke, aged three years and nine months.

COLEMAN.—Died at her home in Richmond, Va., Oct. 19, 1909, Anna Breedin Coleman, widow of the late Clayton G. Coleman, and mother of Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, 9th U.S. Cav., in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

DODGE.—Died at Paris, France, Oct. 25, 1909, Brevet Lieut. Col. Theodore A. Dodge, major, U.S.A., retired.

ERBEN.—Died at New York city, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1909, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U.S.N., retired.

HAIGHT.—Died Euphemia Kneeland, wife of Charles C. Haight, and mother of Capt. C. Sidney Haight, 5th Cav., at Garrison, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1909.

HOWARD.—Died at Burlington, Vt., Oct. 26, 1909, Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U.S.A., retired.

HUGHES.—Died at Overbrook, Pa., Oct. 28, 1909, Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A., retired.

KIDDER.—Died at Malden, Mass., Oct. 27, 1909, Med. Dir. Benjamin H. Kidder, U.S.N., retired.

McBLAIR.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 17, 1909, Margaret P. McBlair, daughter of the late Capt. Charles H. McBlair, U.S.N.

PICKERING.—Died, Oct. 22, 1909, Anna Worthington, wife of Tilghman Pickering, of Cincinnati, O., and mother of the wife of Major C. L. Beckurts, 5th U.S. Inf.

PILLOW.—Died at Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 20, 1909, Mrs. Eugene Pillow, mother of Mrs. William Ramear Bourne, wife of Major Bourne, U.S.A., retired.

SWAINE.—Died at Los Nietos, Cal., Oct. 25, 1909, Major William M. Swaine, U.S.A., retired.

THORBURN.—Died at New York city, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1909, Charles E. Thorburn, appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy in 1847, who resigned as a lieutenant in the Navy in 1860.

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1ST BATTERY, N.Y.—CAPT. JOHN F. O'RYAN.

Lieut. Gordon Johnston, 3d U.S. Cav., and thirteen horses from the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas., will be visitors at the 1st Battery for the next week or ten days. The horses are entered in the charger class at the National Horse Show, and are in charge of Lieutenant Johnston. Lieut. F. B. Barrett, of the 1st Battery, has two of his horses entered in the same class.

The 1st Battery has acquired a large cemetery plot at North Salem, N.Y. Adjoining the 1st Battery farm on one side is one of the oldest cemeteries in the country. Some of its headstones date back to the French and Indian War. The town authorities wished to straighten the line fence between the cemetery and the farm, and Captain O'Ryan has just concluded a deal whereby the land needed is purchased from the town, and in addition a large plot, being the highest point in the cemetery, is reserved forever for the burial of soldiers of the 1st Battery who may wish to be buried there. A new gun and wagon shed ninety feet long and an ice house are nearing completion at the battery farm. The canteen was finished last summer. It is paneled in smoked oak, with a fringe above. Only beer and soft drinks can be had there. It has provided an orderly and wholesome place where the men may meet and chat over their refreshments, and is a great success in every way. Many candidates have applied for enlistment in the battery, but there are still a few vacancies left.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Nine teams from organizations of the Massachusetts militia contested for the rifle championship of the state at the Bay State range, Wakefield, Mass., Oct. 23. Co. B, 2d Inf., of Springfield, won with a total of 637 at the three ranges—200, 300 and 500 yards. Co. C, 6th Inf., of Lowell, was second, with 629. The teams consisted of ten men each, and each man fired five shots at each range. On the winning team, Corporal Woodworth, Sergeant Daniels and Private Johnson each made clean scores at the 500 yards. Lieut. J. E. Burns, of Co. C, 6th Inf., was top man, making sixty-nine out of a possible seventy-five. The prize is a handsome bronze shield and becomes the property of the winning company. The weather conditions were excellent. As each team had won the tri-color in their regimental shoot, the competition naturally brought together the best shots in each organization.

The plans for the new armory of the 18th Infantry, Pennsylvania, will soon be ready to submit to the Army Board. Colonel Logan, who was a delegate to the Los Angeles Convention, is home and again in command of the regiment. While in the West he inspected several of the big armories there to get ideas of value for the new home of his command. Among the armories he visited was the 1st Infantry, Illinois N.G., in Chicago. In Seattle the Colonel found an armory building that struck him as being suitable in many ways for adaptation to the needs of the 18th Infantry, and which would harmonize architecturally with the other handsome buildings in the Schenley Farm group. A number of photographs were secured by Colonel Logan showing the Western idea, which will help materially in formulating the plans for a suitable home for the old Duquesne Grays.

Brig. Gen. Lawrance Riggs, 1st Brigade, Maryland N.G., upon his own request, was on Oct. 21 withdrawn from active service and command and placed upon the retired list, Maryland N.G. Capt. Chaplain Albert H. Studebaker, Veteran Corps, 5th Regiment, Infantry, M.N.G., having tendered his resignation the same is accepted, to take effect Oct. 21.

The 9th N.Y., Col. W. F. Morris, on Sept. 30 last, as shown by the semi-annual returns, has a strength of 700 officers and men. This is a net gain of twenty-two members since March 31 last. There will be a review of the regiment the latter part of November at the regimental armory.

Gen. George Moore Smith, Major Alfred H. Abeel, John R. Hegeman, Jr., and George H. Clark, 1st Brigade N.Y., have qualified as distinguished experts at the range at Newburgh, N.Y. They found it so easy to qualify in the highest grade of marksmanship that the opinion was expressed that the grade should be made more difficult by either making the bull's-eye smaller or having only bull's-eye count.

Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, of the 22d N.Y., will hold a review in the armory on Monday night, Nov. 22, and dancing will follow. Company C announces a dance at the armory on the night of Dec. 3.

A review of the 12th N.Y. will probably be arranged for the latter part of November at the armory. The athletic games to be held at the armory on the night of Nov. 20 promise to be very interesting, as there are both open and closed events. Many noted athletes will compete. Company C is early in the field with a barn dance, arranged for Feb. 21 next. A review of Manhattan Camp of Spanish War Veterans by Colonel Dyer will be held at the armory on the night of Nov. 24, and will be followed by a dance.

The ninety-mile ride of officers of the various departments of the Massachusetts militia is scheduled for Nov. 7. It is understood that the idea of this ride is copied from the endurance tests required from officers of the Army and is being taken up here with much enthusiasm. General Parker will be in command of the riding detail.

The following board has been appointed in the New York National Guard to revise the regulations for the military forces of the state: Col. Samuel M. Welch, 65th Regiment, of Buffalo; Col. William G. Bates, 71st, of Manhattan; Col. Frank H. Norton, of the 23d, of Brooklyn; Lieut. Col. William W. Ladd, judge advocate of the division; Lieut. Col. William H. Chapin, inspector general of the division; Lieut. Col. William G. Le Boutillier, chief surgeon of the division; Lieut.

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Col. Chauncey P. Williams, A.G. of the division, and Major F. A. McNeely, A.G., 3d Brigade, of Albany. There is a year's hard work ahead of the board, which is an excellent one.

Col. John H. Foote, 14th N.Y., who has been in New Mexico on business, has returned to Brooklyn, N.Y. He may order a review of the regiment on the night of Nov. 27 at the armory. Major George E. Libbey has reported for duty, after a two weeks' confinement in the Freeport Hospital. A fortnight or so ago the major suffered an attack of vertigo while inspecting a new barn he had erected on his premises in Freeport. He fell on his face and severely lacerated his nose. He lay for fully two hours in an unconscious state. His nose was discovered by his seven-year-old son.

Capt. Howard Kirk Brown, Troop D, Cavalry, I.G.N.Y., is, upon his own request, relieved from duty as aide on the staff of the commander-in-chief, and Major William Verbeck, 3d Inf., is detailed in his stead.

The biennial report of the Adjutant General of Illinois for 1907 and 1908 has been issued in bound form. It is a volume of 600 pages, and among other data contains the reports of Army officers on state encampments, the reports of Illinois National Guard officers on the riot duty at Springfield in 1908, etc., a roster of officers.

Sergts. Thomas J. Berney and George M. Bessmer, 1st Inf., U.S. Army, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, have been detailed by the War Department to duty with the National Guard of the District of Columbia. These sergeants will devote most of their time to instruction of recruits in the capacity of drill sergeants.

The Attorney General of Connecticut has handed down a decision to the effect that the members of the Governor's Foot Guards of Connecticut are a part of the state soldiery. By this opinion the legal status of the organization, which has been in dispute for years, and which was recently questioned in connection with the liability of its members to jury duty and poll tax payment is determined. The matter of paying the poll tax was brought up in Hartford, and referred to the Attorney General for opinion. The question of jury duty came up in New Haven, and a judge of one of the courts there decided that the members were liable for duty on a jury, giving it as his opinion that they were not performing military service in the state. The Attorney General finds that the members of the Governor's Foot Guards are performing military service to the state, and are therefore exempt from the state military commutation tax.

23D N.Y.—COL. FRANK H. NORTON.

The first armory review of the season in Greater New York was that of the 23d Regiment, on the night of Oct. 28, before Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy and staff, a large audience being present despite the inclement weather. Previous to the military program the band gave a very enjoyable concert, and was frequently encored for its finely rendered selections. The regiment in the review, drill and evening parade made a most excellent showing, especially considering the fact that it has had no drills during the summer months. The showing the command made was certainly a good starter for the drill season, and Colonel Norton, who made his debut as colonel commanding in an armory review, as every reason to feel congratulated.

The regiment was handsomely formed in line of masses by Adjutant Ingraham, with three battalions of four companies of sixteen files each. The battalion commanders, respectively, were Major F. Wells, Major C. G. Rasmus and Capt. W. T. Mynotte. General Eddy was accompanied by his entire staff, Majors Steers, Latson, Tumbidge, Barnes, Moran, Bigelow, Smith and Christoffel, Captain Hart and Lieutenants Carlin and McCann.

After the review Colonel Norton put the regiment through a short drill, which was very much enjoyed by the audience, as it was not too long to be tiresome. Some of the guides need to be a little more alert in their duties, as in one movement, in particular, they did not promptly precede their companies to their positions as they should have done.

The evening parade was taken by Major Wells and was a handsome ceremony. When the companies passed in review, under command of their first sergeants, most of the latter saluted in a lifeless manner, instead of bringing up the left hand in a snappy manner.

There was dancing after the parade, and General Eddy and staff and other special guests were pleasantly entertained by Colonel Norton and his officers.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. C. W.—Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., is not a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. He was appointed a civil engineer in the Navy from civil life, Oct. 26, 1881. He has the rank of commander, but not the title. Officers in the Navy, below the rank of captain, according to custom, are addressed in conversation as "Mister." A commander in the Navy ranks with a lieutenant colonel in the Army. Civil Engineer Peary is officially borne on the records of the Navy Department as on special duty under the Coast and Geodetic Survey, making tidal observations. The vowel sound of "ea" in the name is the same as in "fear."

D. P.—As ours is not an illustrated publication we are unable to furnish you with the photos desired. You might find what you seek by applying to the syndicate editor of one of the dailies or to Harpers.

C. R. J.—If you have been furnished with a campaign badge for your Spanish War service, you are not entitled to a service in chain chevron, as both are not to be worn by the same person.

J. C. H.—Information as to positions on the Panama Canal may be obtained by addressing the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D.C.

F. W. writes: In your issue of Oct. 16, you answer the question of G. F. H. relative to pension allowed for loss of left eye, by stating that the amount is \$17. Please inform me the date of the law allowing the above pension. I am receiving a pension of \$12, which was allowed in 1893 for the loss of sight of left eye which was lost while I was in the U.S. Navy. Answer: Our answer was correct, as G. F. H. lost an eye, while you have lost the sight of an eye. The disabilities are different, the rates are \$17 and \$12 respectively.

J. M. L.—The Congressional medal is furnished without extra bars and ribbons, but under the provisions of Cir. 82, W.D., 1908, they are furnished to enlisted men of the Army. Requisition for same should be made by the post quartermaster.

S. P. B.—The National Guard of New York conforms to

the organization of the Army, as required by the new National Militia Law. The 71st Regiment has twelve companies actually organized and officered. The 7th has eleven companies organized and officered, and a provisional organization for a twelfth company. All the regiments in the state have either twelve companies or provisional organization for the extra companies. The companies are not required by law to reduce their numbers to sixty-four men each. They can have the full strength if they can get them, but it is not easy to do so; in fact it is impossible to get a sufficient number of recruits to make each company 108 officers and men throughout the state. The Cavalry conforms to the organization of the Army, both by troop and battalion. A regiment of Cavalry is not required by law. You are mistaken in supposing that the New York regiments have only their own distinctive uniforms. They have the Service uniform of the U.S. Army; but may, if they so desire, purchase a distinctive uniform at their own expense, which some organizations do. On state duty or when service uniform is ordered, all organizations wear the service dress. The distinctive uniform can only be worn on the street when "full dress" is ordered.

C. K.—If there is a decision "exactly opposite" to the answer to C. B., in our issue of Oct. 16, under the heading of Interpretations, Infantry drill, we have never heard of it. One of the fourteen general orders which have been issued requires a sentinel to memorize and repeat, as follows: "To salute all officers and colors or standards not cased." Colors or standards are not "garrison flags," "post flags," or "storm flags." However, under date of July 10, 1909, the Journal printed an amendment to the regulations, announced by the Division of Militia Affairs, which directs that "during the playing of the 'Star-Spangled Banner' the sentinel stands at attention with rifle at the right shoulder, and not with the rifle at order." There is no mention of the sentinel presenting arms. At the U.S. Military Academy sentinels stand at attention with pieces at right shoulder during the playing of the air, but do not present arms at the last note. This position is assumed, whether or not the sentinels are to see the flag as it is being lowered. Our answer, accordingly, does mean to say that they (the sentinels) should not present arms even when the flag is being lowered.

R. F.—In time of peace, an enlisted man who has completed one year's service as such, and is not undergoing punishment or under charges, and has not by re-enlisting become entitled to the bonus of three months' pay, may obtain the privilege of purchasing his discharge subject to the approval of the authority competent to order it. See G.O. 15, 1909, for full particulars.

E. R. W.—There is no directory published giving the whereabouts of enlisted men. Address your inquiry to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., giving reasons for seeking the information.

W. F. M.—You were selected this week for sergeant major, C.A.C.

F. W. K.—While the fact of your having made false statements as to your citizenship to secure enlistment renders you liable to punishment for fraudulent enlistment, your subsequent excellent service and discharge would no doubt be taken into consideration in the determination of your punishment. If you re-enlist, still falsely declaring yourself a citizen, you are liable at any time during your service to arrest and punishment, notwithstanding your previous excellent discharge. We cannot see how your discharge papers can help you to secure citizenship, as they would show you as already claiming to be a citizen when you applied for first enlistment. Your path does not appear free from trouble either way you turn. You should not try to clear yourself of liability for your first wrong step, then establish a residence, and at the expiration of one year apply for final papers as provided by law after your Army service.

E. S. PHIL. SCOUTS, asks: I was born on the first day of February, 1886, in Hamburg, Germany, came to the United States on the 17th of September, 1907, and am in possession of the "first paper" (declaration of intention to become a citizen). I enlisted in the U.S. Army on the first day of October, 1908 (11th Infantry, Co. D). I wish to become an officer of the Philippine Scouts, and should like to go before the board for examination in November, 1910. My questions are: (1) The General Order regarding applicants for appointment as second lieutenant in Philippine Scouts says: "must be a citizen." As I am only three years in the United States in November, 1910, am I considered a citizen, being a soldier and actually serving the United States? Answer: You are not a citizen, but as Sec. 36, of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, providing for the organization of the Philippine Scouts, says in part: "The squadron and battalion staff officers, and first and second lieutenants of companies, may be selected from the non-commissioned officers or enlisted men of the Regular Army of not less than two years' service," the provision of the General Order that "applicants for appointment must be citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands" does not appear to conform to the law cited above.

A READER.—At the passage of the pay bill, May 11, 1908, you were serving in your seventh year of continuous service or third enlistment period. When subsequently discharged and re-enlisted within three months, you should have been carried as in fourth enlistment period.

J. B. B.—The pay of a first sergeant of Infantry serving in his eighth enlistment period or thereafter is the same as that of seventh enlistment, which is \$69. For first enlistment the pay is \$45.

C. H. M.—Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, U.S.N., retired, is abroad on one year's leave. Address him in care of Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

J. L. R.—The addresses you seek are as follows: Capt. Leon B. Kromer, 10th Cav., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Capt. L. W. Oliver, 12th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Capt. R. C. Coy, 1st Cav., Manila, P.I.

D. R. V.—The lineal number of Francis W. Glover, 6th Cav., on the list of first lieutenants is 82.

J. H.—You will be appointed sergeant, H.C., as soon as a vacancy occurs, which will be within a few months.

F. O. B. asks: Enlisted Sept. 23, 1902; discharged Sept. 15, 1904, to go to the Islands; re-enlisted Sept. 16, 1904; discharged Sept. 15, 1907; re-enlisted Oct. 2, 1907. What pay should I draw? Answer: You were in service on May 11, 1908, with 5 years 7 months and 3 days continuous service, and no prior service that entitled you to re-enlisted pay. You are in your second period.

G. B. C. K.—You are half way down the list for appointment as sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C., which depends on the occurrence of vacancies.

J. P. M.—You are not entitled to a Congressional medal.

J. H. E.—The period you name does not come within that for which the Philippine badge is given. You are apparently not entitled to the badge, especially if out of the Service. If you were entitled to the badge, you would be entitled to a notary's fee. You would apply through the channel to the Adjutant General of the Army. He has your record.

H. B.—Cir. 46, W.D., 1907, provides that a prisoner discharged from the Pacific branch of the U.S. Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal., after June 30, 1907, is entitled to transportation to his home or elsewhere, as he may elect. Provided, the cost of such transportation is not greater than to place of last enlistment. The Act approved March 2, 1907, as published in G.O. 48, 1907, provides only for transportation of military prisoners discharged from U.S. military prisons to their homes, or elsewhere, and this is construed by Circular 46, referred to above, to mean authorized branches of the prison. Cir. 53, W.D., 1907, prohibits transportation when a military convict is held at a post and never confined at the military prison or branch thereof.

CONSTANT READER asks: When will vacancies exist at West Point from New Jersey, and particularly those to be filled by Senator Briggs? Answer: This information must be sought from your Senator or Congressman.

I. X. L. asks: Enlisted in the U.S. Volunteers in 1899; discharged 1901 on expiration of Government, after having served more than eighteen months or over half of a enlistment. Would that be considered an enlistment period, as in your issue of Sept. 4, 1909, under decision of Comptroller, I

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have served continuously ever since and am carried as in my third enlistment period. Should I be serving in my third or fourth? Answer: It would count if included in continuous service on May 11, 1908; not otherwise. We cannot answer as to enlistment period on data furnished.

T. P. B. asks: Enlisted Feb. 16, 1904; discharged Feb. 15, 1907; re-enlisted Sept. 13, 1907. What should my pay be as corporal, Hospital Corps, U.S.A.? Third year present enlistment. Answer: You are in your first period; pay \$24.

M. C. J.—The strength of a heavy artillery battery during and after the Civil War was one captain, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, four buglers, four artificers and forty-two privates. Your pay would depend on your enlistment period at date of retirement.

H. M. R.—You are not entitled to travel pay on discharge to accept a commission in the Philippine Scouts. The two men you mention as having received travel pay under such circumstances have had the same stopped out of present pay for error.

A. B. L.—Both T. H. R., who enlisted Feb. 24, 1898; discharged Feb. 23, 1901, and re-enlisted March 25, 1908, and yourself, who enlisted Dec. 28, 1901, discharged Dec. 27, 1904, re-enlisted May 19, 1908, were in service on May 11, 1908, then in first year of continuous service with no prior service that entitled you to re-enlisted pay. Both are in the first enlistment period. The placing of T. H. R. in the second no doubt came from a misreading of the month March for May; re-enlisted after May 11 of that year he would have been in the second period.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Oct. 20, 1909.

The 11th Cavalry, which garrisons this post, has just returned from a twenty-one days' march to Knoxville and return. The march was remarkable for the beauty of the country, the perfection of the weather, the fine camping places, the good conduct of the men and the appreciation and delight with which the regiment was everywhere welcomed. The strength on the march was twenty-six officers and 600 enlisted men, with a train of thirty-two wagons. The route was so selected as to avoid the crossing of the Tennessee River by ferry, and accordingly passed along the edges of the mountains which bound the valley of that river; the enormous mass of Waldron's Ridge on the west and north, and the picturesque heights of the Great Smoky Mountains on the south and east.

Each day a maneuver was performed, often a part of the command simulating a hostile force and several hours being taken up with ambushes and skirmishes. On one occasion a concerted attack was made from three different directions at once, the troops marching a distance of twenty miles by three different routes on an imaginary enemy at a lonely hamlet in the forest. On another occasion troops simulating a rear guard of a beaten enemy took up and fortified a position to enable the main force to repair a bridge and cross a wide river, placing in front of the position thus fortified a strong line of outposts and patrols. On other occasions the troops made forced marches, the entire regiment traveling at the rate of six or eight miles an hour. Scouts habitually covered the country for fifteen to twenty miles on each side of the line of march, making sketches and reports.

At the Little Tennessee River, a deep stream 400 yards wide, the command crossed by a dangerous ford, without a single accident, to men, animals or wagons. To accomplish this, the ford was examined and marked by buoys and men placed as markers at the buoys. To prevent the tail of the long columns from swinging down stream into deep water, the troops were then crossed in squads, well closed up and led by experienced non-commissioned officers, and wagons being conducted by horsemen.

At Knoxville the troops remained in camp a few days. Their stay there was the occasion for mutual entertainments on the part of the citizens, officers and enlisted men. Receptions were given to the officers by the Cumberland Club, the Elks Club, and a dance by the Country Club, while a dance was given the enlisted men at Chilhowee Park. In return a camp-fire entertainment was given by the officers and enlisted men to the citizens of Knoxville, which some 5,000 people attended and which was remarkable for its beauty; the camp being lit up by great fires, by strings of Japanese lanterns, reaching from tent to tent, and by the bright rays of a perfect full moon. The officers also gave to the ladies of Knoxville a military ball at the Country Club. The command also gave two exhibition regimental drills and reviews. Monday, the command crossed by a dangerous ford, without a single accident, to men, animals or wagons. To accomplish this, the ford was examined and marked by buoys and men placed as markers at the buoys. To prevent the tail of the long columns from swinging down stream into deep water, the troops were then crossed in squads, well closed up and led by experienced non-commissioned officers, and wagons being conducted by horsemen.

From Knoxville the command moved down to Maryville, where the officers were entertained at a banquet, and where, in return, the regiment gave a review and sham fight amid the enthusiastic applause of the people of this charming little college town, situated among the romantic Great Smoky Mountains. In this part of the trip the regiment received a delightful welcome from the mountaineers of eastern Tennessee, which is filled with patriotic descendants of those who, in the great rebellion, risked their lives and property for the Union.

Townships were passed through which boasted of having

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The Queen of Toilet Soaps.

Colgate's Extracts for the 'kerchief
A dainty addition to the toilet.

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A Bath Room "necessary-luxury."

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furnished more soldiers in the Civil War than they had voters. Old men and women were found whose pride it was to detail the number of parents, brothers and sons they had given to their country. In these little towns the mountaineers assembled from early dawn to see the troops pass. At one place flowers were thrown in front of the troops and another place they passed under arches of garland, and everywhere the American flag was in evidence. In one place the children with their bare feet had marked in big letters in the dust on the road—"In honor of our soldier boys."

At Madisonville and at Cleveland the crowds were especially enthusiastic. The command arrived at Fort Ogleshorpe on Oct. 10, in fine condition, horses being in better condition than when they started, and with a record of having among 600 men marching for twenty-one days not a single infraction of discipline calling for punishment. This remarkable fact is made the subject of the following order, issued by the regimental commander:

"Headquarters 11th Cavalry,
Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga., Oct. 10, 1909.

"G.O. 26.

"In view of the excellent conduct of the men of the 11th Cavalry while on the march to Knoxville and return, a holiday is granted them on Saturday, Oct. 23, from 8:30 a.m. to 11 p.m.

"There will be no morning inspection.

"The regimental commander takes advantage of this opportunity to express his satisfaction at the unequalled record of the regiment on this march. During twenty-one days there was no case of infraction of discipline requiring punishment. The behavior of the men deserved and won the admiration of the citizens of the country, and of all who witnessed it.

"By order of Colonel Parker:

"(Signed) HERBERT A. WHITE,
Captain and Adjutant, 11th Cav."

Since arriving at the post the test ride of the following officers was conducted by Col. James Parker on Oct. 14, 15 and 16, and was completed without incident or casualty: Colo. James Parker, 11th Cav.; Blair A. Taylor, Med. Corps; Lieut. Col. William D. Bay, 11th Cav.; Majors Homer W. Wheeler and William A. Mercer, 11th Cav.; Henry Jervey, William H. Harts and Meriwether L. Walker, C.E.; Frank O. Baker, M.C.; George W. Goode, 11th Cav.; Frank G. Mauldin, C.A.C., A.G. Camp was established at the target range, Catosa Springs, fourteen miles from the post, from which the last two days' rides started. The total distance traveled in the three days was about ninety-five miles.

The regiment has sent to the horse show, now going on at Atlanta, Ga., a number of horses to compete in the jumping and hunting class, and also a squad of men, under the command of Lieutenant Chandler, for an exhibition of rough riding. It is confidently expected that a number of prizes will be borne off by the horses of the regiment. Horses are entered by the following officers: Captains Vidmer and Cushman, Lieutenants Ames, Harris and Mills.

The social season has commenced in earnest, the officers and enlisted men having had several hops which were well attended, and many visitors are expected here during the winter. At present we are honored by a visit from Mr. Emlin Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt, of New York, Miss Roosevelt being the fiancée of Lieut. James E. Shelley, of this regiment.

The very successful baseball season having at last closed, a football season is being arranged for under Lieutenant Shelley's supervision, there being much football talent in the regiment. The coach is Lieutenant Hickam.

The regular series of hops and entertainments for the enlisted men is being arranged by our efficient Chaplain, Dr. George J. Waring.

THE PORTOLA FESTIVAL.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 23, 1909.

The Army and Navy have been very pleasantly prominent during the past week of Portola festivities, and brilliant uniforms have brightened the processions and entertainments. The ball at the beautiful Fairmont Hotel on Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, was resplendent with the gold trimmings, trappings and decorations of foreign officers, as well as with those of our own pride of the land, our Army and Navy. This ball was a great success, and the fair wives and sweethearts of the members of our united service were the admiration of the gallant visitors from across the Atlantic and Pacific. Some familiar faces were missing, especially those of Miss Peggy Simpson and of Mrs. Pourie, the charming wife of Capt. J. R. Pourie, C.A., who is now at Fort Ruger, Honolulu. Miss Simpson is in New England, where her marriage to Lieut. Harold S. Naylor, F.A., will soon take place, after which the bridal couple will return to the Presidio.

The engagement of Miss Marie Lundeen, the attractive daughter of Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, to Lieut. Edward E. Pritchett, 1st F.A., is a topic of interest in social and Army circles here. Lieutenant Pritchett's stepmother was Miss Eva McAllister, daughter of the late Hall McAllister, of San Francisco, and niece of Ward McAllister, of New York.

Officers and their families stationed here have been entertaining people from out of town for the Portola festivities, and many pleasant and interesting friends have taken place. Mrs. Haskell, widow of Brig. Gen. Harry L. Haskell, U.S.A., was in the city during the week, from her home in Berkeley, as the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Von Schrader. Later in the season she is to visit friends at Burlingame. The approaching departure of Major General Weston, owing to his retirement for age, is generally regretted here, as the grand old soldier has won the regard and admiration of all who know him. The arrival of Major Gen. and Mrs. Barry and Miss Ellen Barry is pleasantly anticipated, as they are very popular in San Francisco, where they have a wide circle of friends.

To-night San Francisco's grand gala week will come to an end, with a magnificent illumination, electric display and procession, in which Don Gaspar de Portola and the beautiful queen of the hour, Miss Vergilia Bogue, will lead the pageant of the floats representing the city's history from the discovery of the bay up to the present day. A masked ball will termi-

nate this festival time, which, in spite of prophecies of failure, has turned out to be a grand success. Much of this success is due to the fine spirit of the officers of the Army and Navy, who cordially co-operated with the citizens, as well as to the feeling of pride in their city, which has been so marked among San Franciscans from earliest days. Good-will and traditional California hospitality were never more marked than during the festa of the last five days, when President Taft's "twice imperial city of the Pacific coast" gave expression to her gratitude and joy at her magnificent and wonderful regeneration from the ruins and ashes which laid her low but a short three years since.

BASEBALL AT CAMP STOTENBURG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Sept. 17, 1909.

One of the quickest, cleanest and best baseball games ever pulled off in the Philippine Islands was played at Camp Stotsenburg, Saturday, July 31, between Troops I and G, 1st U.S. Cav., before a very large and enthusiastic crowd, Troop I, playing an errorless game, winning by a score of 2 to 1.

The two teams had each played seven games in the troop league, neither team losing a game, so naturally the enthusiasm was great when the teams appeared on the field. After the first inning the game was snappy until the end, neither team scoring. It was not a pitcher's battle by any means. Good, quick fielding won. Troop I were highly complimented on their good playing by many officers, among them being the commanding officer, Col. E. J. McClelland.

The following is the score:

Troop G	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Colman, 1b.	3	1	1	8	0	1
Whitaker, a.s.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Mabry, 2b.	3	0	1	3	4	1
Dowd, 1f.	2	0	0	1	0	1
Kenny, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1	0
Garner, r.f.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Woodson, c.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Russell, c.	2	0	0	4	3	0
Mortensen, p.	2	0	0	0	3	0

Total 23 1 4 17 12 3

Troop I	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Nettleton, 1b.	3	0	2	13	0	0
Bodie, a.s.	3	1	3	1	1	0
Fels, 2b.	3	1	1	0	3	0
Snyder, 3b.	3	0	2	3	5	0
Binder, c.	2	0	0	7	4	0
Hurd, 1f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hayes, c.f.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Phares, r.f.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Linager, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0

Total 22 2 10 24 14 0

Troop G 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-1

Troop I 2 0 0 0 0 0 0-2

Stolen bases—Fels 1. Bases on ball.—Off Mortensen 1, off Linager 1. Three base hits—Mabry 1. Two base hits—Colman 1. Double plays—Whitaker to Mabry to Colman. Safe bunts—Bodie 1. Struck out—By Mortensen 3, by Linager 6. Left on bases—Troop G 2, Troop I 3. Scratch hits—Troop I 4. Safe hits—Troop I 5, Troop G 4. Time—45 minutes. Umpires—Captains Craig and Murphy. Scorekeeper—Corpl. Charles R. Clarke.

NOTES OF JOLO.

Jolo, Jolo, P.I., Sept. 9, 1909.

Our little post, which is like a little garden surrounded by coconut groves, has been enjoying ideal weather, and the number of visitors of late who have taken advantage of the delightful bathing declare it the garden spot of the islands.

We are constantly on the move. One squadron of Cavalry left last month for Overton and Malabang, carrying Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, mother and children; Lieut. and Mrs. Hanson, Lieutenants McIntosh, Woude and Cooley and Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes. The departure of the 2d Battalion of the 23d Infantry for Parang was much regretted and the large attendance at the farewell hop in spite of the hard rain showed that their departure was a great loss, especially by the Artillery stationed at Asturias. Among those leaving were Col. and Mrs. Schley, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner, Lieutenants Brabson, Miller, Claggett, Sharp and Crae.

The 3d Infantry arrived on Sept. 3, one battalion in Jolo, commanded by Major Nichols, and one battalion at Asturias. They are welcome additions to the post.

The Misses Taylor have been visitors to our post, visiting Capt. and Mrs. Stuart at Asturias and Lieut. and Mrs. Parrott in Jolo. They were dined and fêted and all bated to see them leave. Mrs. Taylor, wife of Colonel Taylor, 2d F.A., is at present visiting Capt. and Mrs. Stuart.

Madeline Wilmer Jones, the little daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Jones, entertained her little friends at a birthday party on Sept. 6. They all seemed to have a glorious time. Miss Connor has been on the sick list this week, also Mrs. Pulis. Miss Morse, sister of Lieut. Morse, stationed at Corregidor Island, is a visitor to Capt. and Mrs. Pulis. Mrs. Byram and daughter leave on the 12th for a two months' visit to China and Japan.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Oct. 22, 1909.

Lieut. H. D. Mitchell, 2d Inf., with his guests, Misses Higgins, Patterson, Ritchie and Booth, of Chicago, and Lieutenant Bowman, returned Thursday from the hunting trip to Lieutenant Caffery's camp at Lake McDonald, Mont. Lieutenant Caffery and his party, out all summer on progressive map work, returned with them. The party had ten days of royal sport and brought back one grizzly bear, half a dozen mountain goats, two elk and four small deer. Ducks and prairie chickens were not counted.

Misses Booth, Ritchie and Higgins, with Capt. E. A. Shuttleworth and Lieut. F. U. S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf., left on Friday for a three days' duck hunting trip. The party will make camp near Box Elder, Mont., and hunt from there.

Major S. W. Miller, 1.G., Dept. of Dakota, is expected in about ten days on his annual inspection of the post.

Private Weddington, Co. K, 2d Inf., while hunting on Beaver Creek on Tuesday, accidentally wounded himself badly in the foot with his shotgun. He was alone and crawled five miles until he came in sight of the post, when he was seen by the guard and carried to the hospital.

Capt. and Mrs. Freeman entertained Mrs. Mitchell and Lieut. W. W. Boddie at dinner Sunday last. Lieut. L. R. Fredendall had as his guests at dinner at the mess on Wednesday Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Hayne and Lieut. James L. Craig.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY, P.I.

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., Sept. 17, 1909.

The game of baseball, which was to have been played tomorrow at Cavite by the 12th Infantry team has been postponed on account of word received from Cavite to that effect. The brigade review, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon by General Potts, was indefinitely postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather. An invitation to the officers and ladies of the post has been received from the officers of the 20th Infantry, to attend a reception and dance at the Wallace Field Pavilion, on Friday, Sept. 24.

Captain Stephens, 5th Field Art., who has been on leave since June 30, has returned to the post. Captain Starbird, 5th Field Art., has been granted a leave for two months, and will visit Nagasaki, Japan. Dr. Hill, veterinarian of the 12th Cavalry, left the post yesterday on a short leave. He will visit Dr. Nockolds, veterinarian, of the 1st Cavalry, at Camp Stotsenburg.

Wednesday evening last services were held at the Y.M.C.A., at

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which Dr. Ballard, M.R.C., of Manila, also Mr. William Garson, secretary of the Y.M.C.A., at Olongapo, addressed the congregation. The remarks by both speakers were very interesting and were highly appreciated by those present. There was also an extensive song service, which was led by the secretary, Mr. Carrington. Next Wednesday evening, Sept. 22, a lecture will be given by Rev. Mr. Eldredge, of the British Reformed Bible Society, with stereopticon views. All men of the post are cordially invited. The service was preceded by a most enjoyable concert, played by the 2d Field Artillery band. The program was of unusual variety and was thoroughly appreciated by a large audience.

Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., aide to Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, and Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, 5th Field Art., were the hosts at a very enjoyable dinner party at the Officers' Club on Wednesday evening last. The fine 7th Infantry band was in attendance, and after dinner dancing was indulged in until late hour. The following ladies and officers attended the affair, which was given in honor of Miss Stafford and Miss Shields: Mrs. McCaskey, Miss Katherine Taylor, Miss Elsie Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss Carson, Miss Goldman, Mrs. Talbot, Miss French, Miss Stafford, Miss Shields, Captains Allison and Carr, Lieutenants Staver, George, Hunter, Talbot, Campbell, Potts, Carter and Bendel.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1909.

Last Saturday the 1st Battalion of the 29th Infantry, under command of Major Edwin P. Pendleton, took special train to Rochester, accompanied by the battalion from Fort Niagara, to pay the last military honors to one of the Army's greatest soldiers, Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, who at three o'clock that afternoon was laid to rest among his forefathers in their beautiful home of the dead in the cemetery at Rochester.

Col. and Mrs. Edgar B. Robertson were the guests last week of Capt. and Mrs. William R. Davis. From their home in San Francisco they came East, to visit friends and relations before starting for Japan, where they will remain for some time. Mrs. Davis gave a delightful bridge afternoon for her guests.

Another pleasant affair, Mrs. Edwin P. Pendleton being hostess, was a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Lane, of Alabama, who will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Goodwin, of Fort Niagara, and Mrs. Saunders, of this post. Capt. and Mrs. Sloan will leave in a few days for Fort Mason, their new station.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Oct. 26. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank P. Fletcher. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Washington I. Chambers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Second Division.

Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Captain Osterhaus.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Fremont. Sailed Oct. 20 from Philadelphia, Pa., for New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. Comdr. Thomas S. Rodgers ordered to command.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Temple M. Potts. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Capt. Samuel P. Comly, Commander.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Capt. Comly.) Capt. Casander Sharp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frank E. Beatty. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Armored Cruiser Squadron.

Capt. William A. Marshall, Commander.
Send mail in care of the Postmaster, N.Y. city.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. Sailed Oct. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New Orleans, La.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. Sailed Oct. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New Orleans, La.
NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood. Sailed Oct. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New Orleans, La.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Sailed Oct. 24 from Lambert Point, Va., for Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Arrived Oct. 20 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

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HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Placed in service Oct. 22 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MARS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. F. N. Le Cain, master. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
YANTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander-in-Chief.

First Squadron.

Send mail for vessels of the First Squadron in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
Revised itinerary of the First Squadron, Pacific Fleet, for the cruise to Asiatic waters and return.

Port.	Arrival.	Departure.
Manila, P.I.	Nov. 1, 1909	
The ships of the squadron will visit Chinese and Japanese ports as follows:		
Tennessee—Washington:		
Manila	Dec. 1, 1909	
Woosung	Dec. 5, 1909	Dec. 27, 1909
Yokohama (coal)	Dec. 30, 1909	Jan. 19, 1910
California—South Dakota:		
Manila	Dec. 1, 1909	
Yokohama (coal)	Dec. 7, 1909	Dec. 27, 1909
Woosung	Dec. 30, 1909	Jan. 13, 1910
Yokohama (coal)	Dec. 30, 1909	Jan. 19, 1910
West Virginia—Pennsylvania:		
Manila	Dec. 1, 1909	
Hong Kong (coal)	Dec. 3, 1909	Dec. 27, 1909
Kobe (coal)	Dec. 31, 1909	Jan. 19, 1910
Colorado—Maryland:		
Manila	Dec. 1, 1909	
Kobe (coal)	Dec. 5, 1909	Dec. 27, 1909
Hong Kong	Dec. 31, 1909	Jan. 12, 1910
Kobe (coal)	Jan. 16, 1910	Jan. 19, 1910
The squadron will reassemble off Yokohama on Jan. 19, 1910.		
Yokohama, Japan		Jan. 19, 1910
Honolulu	Feb. 1, 1910	Feb. 8, 1910
San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 15, 1910	
The date given for the departure of the squadron from Manila—Dec. 1—is tentative, as it depends upon the completion of target practice.		

First Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Sailed Oct. 24 from Nares Harbor, Admiralty Island, for Manila, P.I.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Henry T. Mayo. Sailed Oct. 24 from Nares Harbor, Admiralty Island, for Manila, P.I.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Sailed Oct. 24 from Nares Harbor, Admiralty Island, for Manila, P.I.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. Sailed Oct. 24 from Nares Harbor, Admiralty Island, for Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. Sailed Oct. 24 from Nares Harbor, Admiralty Island, for Manila, P.I.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. Sailed Oct. 24 from Nares Harbor, Admiralty Island, for Manila, P.I.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. Sailed Oct. 24 from Nares Harbor, Admiralty Island, for Manila, P.I.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. Sailed Oct. 24 from Nares Harbor, Admiralty Island, for Manila, P.I.

Third Division.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery Taylor. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The St. Louis has been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Fourth Division.

There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Squadron, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Manila, P.I.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Manila, P.I. The Cleveland will be brought home in the spring of 1910 to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At Manila, P.I. The Denver will leave the Asiatic Station about Dec. 1 for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogwerff.

At Manila, P.I. The Galveston will be brought home in the spring of 1910 for repairs.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At Manila, P.I. The Chattanooga will be brought home in the spring of 1910 to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, jr. Arrived Oct. 21 at Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.
CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Claude A. Bonvillian. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Chandler K. Jones. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Thomas Withers, jr. At Hong Kong, China.
ARAYAT, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt. H. Signor. Arrived Oct. 22 at Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy L. Lowman. At Cavite, P.I.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Hong Kong, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Send mail for flotilla in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smeallie. At Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert H. Michael. At Cavite, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. Frederick J. Horne. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Btsn. Nelson R. King. At Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas Cassidy. At Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. The Albany will sail from San Francisco, Cal., about Dec. 1 for the Asiatic Station, to replace the Denver in the Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet.
ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Hendricks, master. At Nares Harbor, Admiralty Island. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
BUENALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. Sailed Oct. 24 from Nares Harbor, Admiralty Island, for Manila, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (parent ship). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. for duty as parent ship for the Pacific Torpedo Fleet. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. Arrived Oct. 25 at San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Nares Harbor, Admiralty Island. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
POMPEY (collier) merchant complement. James Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Ensign Nelson H. Goss. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
SATURN (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Guayaquil, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. Arrived Oct. 25 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED
BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Virgil Baker. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. When commissioned the Bailey will proceed to Charleston to be placed in reserve.
BIRMINGHAM (cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Howard. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. The Caesar will leave Cavite about Dec. 1 for Boston, Mass., via the Suez Canal.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CHEYENNE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Is in reserve. The Cheyenne has been ordered placed out of commission.
CHIOAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. John Hood. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
CHOWAN (transport). Btsn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At Bremerton, Wash. The Concord has been ordered placed out of commission.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. Arrived Oct. 25 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. On the target grounds, off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Fritz L. Sanders. Sailed Oct. 22 from Norfolk, Va., for Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FORTUNE (parent ship to submarines Grampus and Pike). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

HARTFORD (wooden cruiser), 9 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Hist has been ordered to the south coast of Cuba to resume survey work.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Benjamin Tappan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the naval station, Honolulu. Address there.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Thomas Adams, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. Arrived Oct. 23 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. The Mayflower will proceed to Washington, D.C. about Nov. 15.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Joseph Strauss. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Upon the completion of certain repairs at Philadelphia the Montgomery will proceed to Pensacola, Fla., to spend the winter.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Newport, R.I. Address there. Has been ordered placed out of service at the navy yard, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in com-

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mission on Nov. 15 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Comdr. John J. Knapp ordered to command.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
OZARK, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombaugh, retired. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John L. Purcell. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Btsn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PATUXENT (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

PATAPSCO (tug). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. Arrived Oct. 19 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Earl R. Shipp to command. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Will replace Davis in the Pacific Torpedo Fleet.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. Albert L. Key. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Mass. Address there.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Allen Buchanan. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SHARK (submarine). Ensign Theodore G. Ellyson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Chief Btsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombaugh (retired). Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Btsn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At San Jose de Guatemala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

DIXIE (parent ship), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Arrived Oct. 22 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commanding.

Send mail for boats of First Division in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

The vessels of the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla have been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

First Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman. At the navy yard, New York.

BLAKELY (torpedoboot). Ensign Reuben L. Walker. At the navy yard, New York.

SHUBRICK (torpedoboot). Ensign George B. Wright. Arrived Oct. 23 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

STOCKTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At the navy yard, New York.

Second Division.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of the Second Division to New Orleans, La.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. Sailed Oct. 25 from Cairo, Ill., for Memphis, Tenn., en route New Orleans.

WILKES (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. Sailed Oct. 25 from Cairo, Ill., for Memphis, Tenn., en route New Orleans.

THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. Sailed Oct. 25 from Cairo, Ill., for Memphis, Tenn., en route New Orleans.

TINGEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Warren C. Nixon. Sailed Oct. 25 from Cairo, Ill., for Memphis, Tenn., en route New Orleans.

Third Division.

Lieut. Harold R. Stark, Commander.

Send mail for boats of Third Division in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. Arrived Oct. 23 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PORTER (torpedoboot). Ensign Frederick W. Milner. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

DUPONT (torpedoboot). Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr. Arrived Oct. 23 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

BIDDLE (torpedoboot). Ensign Vaughan V. Woodward. Arrived Oct. 23 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

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ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FLEET.

Comdr. George W. Kline, Commander.

CASTINE (parent ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Kline. Arrived Oct. 24 at the Delaware Breakwater. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

The Viper, Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Plunger have been placed in reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail for boats of flotilla, except Octopus and Nina, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIPER. Ensign Robert A. White. Arrived Oct. 24 at the Delaware Breakwater.

CUTTLEFISH. Ensign Simeon B. Smith. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

TARANTULA. Lieut. David A. Weaver. Arrived Oct. 24 at the Delaware Breakwater.

PLUNGER. Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. Arrived Oct. 24 at the Delaware Breakwater.

OCTOPUS. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. John S. Croghan. Arrived Oct. 21 at Newport, R.I. Address there.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT CHARLESTON.

Lieut. James W. Hayward, Commander.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.—Torpedoboats: Craven, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Rodgers, Mackenzie, Cushing and Barney, and the old cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. Harry A. Field, Commander.

Lieut. Louis C. Richardson ordered to command.

Send mail for all vessels of fleet, except Paul Jones, in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (parent ship). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, commander.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. Sailed Oct. 24 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, commander.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The Davis has been ordered placed in reserve.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila, P.I.

FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

Receiving and Station Ships.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Lieut. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Albert Mertz. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Oscar W. Koester. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Lieut. George T. Pettengill. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipisic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. John Hood. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill.

At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At Yokohama, Japan. The Supply is on a cruise to Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kobe and Shanghai to give liberty. The vessel will return to Guam about Jan. 1. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Charles E. Fox. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At the foot of East 24th street, New York city. Send mail in care of station F, N.Y. city.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.
Active, Mare Island, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, New York.
Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.
Choctaw, Washington, D.C.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Iroquois, at Honolulu.
Iwana, Boston, Mass.
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Narkeeta, New York.
Navajo, Mare Island, Cal.
Patapasco, Portsmouth, N.H.
Patuxent, Norfolk, Va.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash.
Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

Pontiac, New Bedford, Mass.
Penacook, Norfolk, Va.
Pentucket, New York.
Potomac, Provincetown, Mass.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapid, Cavite, P.I.
Rocket, Norfolk, Va.
Samost, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston, Mass.
Sotomayo, Bremerton, Wash.
Standish, Annapolis, Md.
Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.
Traffic, New York.
Triton, Washington, D.C.
Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.
Vigilant, Yerba Buena, Cal.
Waban, Pensacola, Fla.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Abarenda, Norfolk, Va.
Adair, Cavite.
Ajax, Portsmouth, N.H.
Alabama, at New York.
Amphitrite, at Philadelphia.
Bagley, at Annapolis, Md.
Baltimore, at New York.
Bennington, at Mare Island.
Boston, at Puget Sound.
Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island.
Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.
Decatur, at Olongapo.
DeLong, at Boston, Mass.
Detroit, at Boston.
Eagle, at Norfolk.
Elcano, at Cavite.
Flusser, at Boston.
Fox, at Mare Island, Cal.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Grayling, at Boston.
Gwin, at Newport.
Hornet, at Norfolk.
Holland, at Norfolk.
Illinois, at Boston, Mass.
Iowa, at Norfolk.
Kearsarge, at Philadelphia.
Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va.
Lebanon, at Norfolk, Va.
McKee, at Newport, R.I.

Maine, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Manly, at Annapolis, Md.
Marblehead, at Mare Island.
Massachusetts, at New York.
Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia.
Michigan, at Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.
Moccasin, at Cavite.
Monadnock, at Cavite.
Morris, at Newport, R.I.
Narwhal, at Boston.
New Orleans, at Mare Island.
Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Pampanga, at Cavite.
Panay, at Cavite.
Petrel, at Mare Island.
Princeton, at Puget Sound.
Quiros, at Cavite.
Raleigh, at Mare Island.
Restless, at Newport, R.I.
Rowan, at Mare Island, Cal.
San Francisco, at Norfolk.
Siren, at Norfolk.
Solace, at Charleston, S.C.
Stiletto, at Newport.
Talbot, at Newport.
Tallahassee, at Norfolk.
Terror, at Philadelphia.
Vesuvius, at Boston.
Wheeling, at Puget Sound.
Yankee, at New Bedford.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city.
Alert, Sausalito, Cal.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothy, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, at St. Louis.
Isle de Cuba, at Baltimore.

Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.
Nashville, Chicago, Ill.
Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Oneida, Washington, D.C.
Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.
Puritan, Washington, D.C.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Winslow, Boston, Mass.
Waves, New York city.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., commanding. Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Col. R. W. Hoyt, 25th U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of California—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Col. Edward B. Pratt, 30th Inf., in temporary command.

Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. T. C. Woodbury, temporarily.

Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th Inf., temporarily in command.

Department of the East—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.

Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.

Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A. B. O and D. Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H. Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Honolulu; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A. Ft. Russell, Wyo.; B. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C. Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; D. Manila, P.I.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.: A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B. D and H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C. Valdez, Alaska; G. Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E. M. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I. Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; F and L. Manila; F. arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L. March 2, 1905; K. Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M. Manila, P.I., arrived P.I. June 2, 1906; to sail for U.S. Jan 15 1910, and go to Ft. Des Moines, Ia.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A and D, Ft. Clark, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.

HANDS RAW AND SCALY

Itched and Burned Terribly—Could Not Move Thumbs Without Flesh Cracking—Sleep Impossible.

CUTICURA SOON CURED ECZEMA

"An itching humor covered both my hands and got up over my wrists, and even up to the elbows. The itching and burning were terrible. My hands got all scaly, and when I scratched the surface would be covered with blisters and then get raw. The eczema got so bad that I could not move my thumbs without deep cracks appearing. I went to my doctor, but his medicine could only stop the itching. At night I suffered so fearfully that I could not sleep. I could not bear to touch my hands with water. This went on for three months, and I was fairly worn out. At last I got the Cuticura Remedies, and in a month I was cured. Walter H. Cox, 16 Somerset St., Boston, Mass., Sept. 25, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines; to sail for United States Dec. 15, 1909; Hqrs., band and one squadron to go to Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., six troops to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and two troops to Boise Barracks, Idaho.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived May 2, 1909; A and K, Manila, P.I.

13th Cav.—Address Manila, P.I.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, K, ordered to sail from San Francisco to Manila Nov. 5; D, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to sail for Manila, April 5, 1910; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Fort Myer, Va.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Battery D, Manila, P.I., arrived July, 1908; E and F, Manila, April, 1909.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; E, arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs. and Battery 2d Battalion and Batteries E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Hqrs., field and staff, provisional battalion, Batteries C and D, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; A, B, C and F, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. and band arrived in Manila Oct. 9, 1907; A and B arrived March 8, 1908; F, arrived March 4, 1907; Battery F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. Levett, Me. 66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 67th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.

8th. Ft. Preble, Me. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 79th. Ft. Osawall, N.O.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.

19th. Ft. Osawall, N.C. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

26th. Ft. Monier, Wash. 91st. Jackson Bks., La.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

35th. Manila, Arrived May 5, 1908. 100th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. To 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

proceed to Fort Du Pont, 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

Del., for station about 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.

Nov. 10. 105th. Honolulu, H.I.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.

39th. Ft. Des Moines, Ia. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

50th. Manila, P.I. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.

51st. Manila, P.I. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

54th. Manila, P.I. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

55th. Manila, P.I. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

58th. Ft. Monier, Va. 127th. Ft. Fremont, S.O.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.

60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.

64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.



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136th.*Ft. Hancock, N.J.
137th.*Ft. Hancock, N.J.
138th.*Ft. Mott, N.J.
139th.*Ft. Du Pont, Del.
140th.*Ft. Howard, Md.
141st.*Ft. McHenry, Md.
142d.*Ft. McHenry, Md.
143d.*Ft. Washington, Md.
144th.*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
145th.*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
146th.*Manila, P.I.
147th.*Presidio, S.F., Cal.
148th.*Ft. Baker, Cal.
149th.*Ft. Casey, Wash.
150th.*Ft. Ward, Wash.
151st.*Ft. Revere, Wash.
152d.*Ft. Banks, Mass.
153d.*Ft. Andrews, Mass.
Coast Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment Vancouver Bks., Wash.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
3d Inf.—Arrived at Manila, P.I., Sept. —, 1909.
4th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Harrison, Mont.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Manila, P.I.
8th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; K, Ft. Mason, Cal.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
11th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—At Manila, P.I. Arrived in August, 1909.
13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Feb. 3, 1908.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.
17th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Ordered to U.S. Oct. 15, 1909, from Manila. Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I. arrived July 1, 1909; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907.
21st Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived October, 1909.
22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and E, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. K and L, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; Hqrs. arrived in Alaska June 27, 1908.
23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1908.
24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
25th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.W.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.
Porto Rico Regiment—Hqrs., and A, D, E, F, G and H, San Juan; B and C, Henry Bks., Cayey.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In future military balloons a system of several gas-tight compartments is to be introduced by the French War Department. This decision is in consequence of the recent accident to the dirigible République, in which four officers were killed. The gas-tight compartments will be somewhat similar to the watertight divisions of a vessel, and are designed to insure a gradual descent if one compartment is pierced. Wooden propellers will also be introduced.

Horse fairs, held almost continuously, have helped to make Belgium the greatest horse-breeding country of its size in the world. The fairs are largely attended by foreign buyers, especially Germans, who purchase 25,000 horses a year at these exhibitions. It is estimated that there are now 300,000 horses in Belgium, a country not quite as large as the state of Maryland, which has just about half that number of horses. A Belgian paper states that in the six months ending last June, 11,019 horses were imported by Belgium, but of these 9,564 were destined for human consumption, the majority of these worn-out horses coming from England.

Remarkable claims are made for a new system of propulsion especially designed for airships, invented by H. W. Allen, of Madras, India. As told by the Advocate, of India, "it is claimed by the inventor that his system will enable locomotives to draw trains without being dependent on the adhesion of their driving wheels to the rails. Motorcars can travel without gearing or axle drive; boats or ships of any size can be propelled without paddles or screws, and airships of any tonnage, so the inventor says, can, independently of any assistance from the buoyancy or resistance of the air, ascend against the attraction of gravity to any height and travel at any speed in any direction. At first sight it appears that the Allen propeller is based on principles which are directly opposed to Newton's law of motion, but the model has already been submitted to various engineering experts, and two technical experts in Bombay seem to support Mr. Allen in his claims. The principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, has admitted the theory to be absolutely correct. The invention, when perfected, is to do away with rack-rail for steep mountain railways and supersede dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, helicopters and other machines, which all depend upon buoyancy or resistance of air.

There are over 260 officers employed on the Great General Staff of Germany, which is subject to the authority of the Kaiser (the Supreme War Lord), and it is divided into nine sections, says "Mars," in the London Military Mail. "No officers of this staff are attached to any outside corps, and they are divided into three classes, viz.: (1) Those employed upon technical and scientific work, military history, topography, trigonometrical and cartographical duties; (2) fully qualified staff officers performing strictly military work, such as training of troops for war, staff tours for army corps, etc.; (3) officers on probation and attached for duty. The Chief of the General Staff is directly responsible for everything, but he devotes his personal attention to the planning of imperial maneuvers and staff rides of the Great General Staff. To assist him there are three officers of high rank, known as Chief Quartermaster Nos. I, II, and III, respectively; also a General Quartermaster. The Chief of the Great General Staff is also responsible for the Staff College, the Railway Brigade and the administration and organization of military and other railways in the German Empire. There is also an efficient Intelligence Department, wherein a close examination of German and other newspapers, periodicals and books goes on daily, in order that nothing likely to be of use to the German army may be overlooked. Everything is worked out by the Great General Staff with painstaking minuteness, and nothing is left to chance. The political state and party of every civilized nation are known to this collection of the finest brains in the German army, every move in the march of military improvement and science throughout the world is known to the experts in Berlin."

The Dover naval harbor, which has been in course of construction for eleven years, and has cost about \$20,000,000, was formally opened Oct. 15 by the Prince of Wales. The warships in the harbor were gayly decked and a grand military display was made on shore. There was much saluting between the forts and the ships. The harbor comprises an area of nearly 700 acres formerly covered by the open sea, but to which the biggest warships now may have access at all tides. It has been decided to construct a small inner harbor, technically known as a camber, which will be used by submarines and torpedo-boats. The sea works alone are two and a half miles in length, of which nearly two miles are in exceptionally deep water, and the Admiralty Pier extension of 2,000 feet in length measures from the foundations to the top of parapet nearly 100 feet in height. The eastern pier rises to a height of more than 40 feet above low water of ordinary spring tides, while the depth below that to the foundations on the chalk bed of Dover Bay varies up to 47 feet. The width of the walls at foundation level is more than 50 feet, and at top 47 feet 6 inches, the whole being surmounted by a massive coping of granite four feet wide and four feet high. Over 260,000 tons of Portland cement was used in this monumental work.

The Brazilian army, whose commander-in-chief is the President of the Republic, has over it a war minister and four marshals. Of generals, says the Revista del Boietin Militar, there are eight in command of divisions and ten of brigades, while the country is divided into seven military districts. In time of peace, the standing army consists of forty infantry regiments of four companies, fourteen cavalry regiments of four squadrons, six field artillery regiments, six batteries of field artillery, two pioneer battalions and two train squadrons.

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The infantry consists of 840 officers and 17,000 men; cavalry, 350 officers and 5,670 men; field artillery, 150 officers, 2,412 men, 3,000 horses, 144 guns; the pioneers, 36 officers, 526 men; the train, 14 officers, 278 men, 370 horses. The medical corps, under a general inspector of the medical department, has 200 surgeons, 57 hospitals and an ambulance corps. Enlistment in the army is voluntary, while service in the national guard is compulsory. Officers come from the military academy and the military schools.

In connection with the retirement of General Mishlayevski from the post of chief of the Russian general staff, the Reich deplores the rapidity of the changes which have taken place in this institution during the last four years. In Prussia, it points out, during the sixty years from 1829 to 1888 there were only three changes in the direction of the general staff. In Russia the general staff was in 1905 hastily separated from the War Office and placed under the charge of General Palitsin, but in November, 1908, the staff was again made subordinate to the War Office. General Palitsin retired, and General Sukhomlinoff was appointed chief of the staff. Four months afterward General Sukhomlinoff was made Minister of War, and was succeeded at the head of the general staff by General Mishlayevsky. Now General Mishlayevsky, in his turn, retires from the post.

General d'Amade, in consequence of discussing international affairs with a representative of the Paris Matin, has been relieved of his command by the French Minister of War, and placed *en disponibilité*. The punishment, it is thought, will, however, be only of a temporary nature, as Admiral Germinet, who some time since made a somewhat similar "indiscretion," has already been recalled to active employment. The Echo d'Armée considers the General's remarks to have been most inopportune, coming as they did after the authorized interviews in which the Spanish Ambassador has made known the intentions of his government, and when Spain had given assurances to the Powers that it was her intention to keep strictly within the limits of the Act of Algeciras.

A "Naughty, Naughty" retired medical director of the Navy sends us this poetical and mildly profane statement of one of his grievances:

I love the old teeth dearly
Although they all went bad—
The new ones very handsome
But oh! They make me mad.

They slip and slide and tip up,
And waltz around my mouth,
And then I say a cuss word,
And haul the d—d things out.

The morning brings me patience,
I put them back in place,
But they slip and slide and tip up
And waltz around my mouth,
And then I say a cuss word,
And take the d—d things out.
(And so ad infinitum.)

Quite recently a warship of the Atlantic Squadron found it necessary to call for a few hours at a military port on the coast of Ireland. Tommy Atkins, meeting a full-bearded Irish tar in the street a couple of hours later, said: "Pat, when are you going to place your whiskers on the reserve list?" "When you place your tongue on the civil list," was the Irish sailor's reply.—Tit-Bits.

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